



The Daily Colonist.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

VOL. XCIX—NO. 35.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1908

FURNACE COAL
HALL & WALKER
100 Government St. Phone 83.

EIGHTEEN PAGES

Fine Art China

The intrinsic worth of lovely Hand Painted China makes it a most desirable Wedding or Birthday Gift; its artistic excellence renders it a mark of good taste on the part of the giver. We would draw your attention to the very fine selection in our Showrooms, goods steadily increasing in value:

Tea Sets, Coffee Sets, Chocolate Sets, Bouillon Sets, Separate Cream and Sugar Pieces, Vases, Bowls, Bon-Bon Dishes, Cups and Saucers, etc., in Imperial Crown China of Austria. Royal Vienna, Dresden, Amphora, Satsuma, Cloisonne. Etc., Etc.

Exquisite articles ranging from \$1.25 to \$125.00.

Challoner and Mitchell.
Govt St. VICTORIA. B.C.

Soup Suggestions

Doubtless there have been many times when uninvited guests arrived and you have regretted the fact of "no soup." Why not keep some of these on hand ready for an emergency and save time, trouble, and regrets:

"C. & B." Soups, all varieties, per tin.....	35c
"C. & B." Soups, per glass jar.....	50c
Campbell's Soups, all varieties, 2 tins for.....	25c
Van Camp's Soups, all varieties, 2 tins for.....	25c
Aylmer's Chicken Soup, per tin.....	25c
Lazenby's Soup Squares, per tablet.....	15c
Real Turtle Souper, per tin.....	75c

FANCY NAVEL ORANGES
Per Dozen..... 25c, 35c and 50c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Up-to-Date Grocers,
1316 Government Street. Tels. 52, 1052, 1590

+ A "CROSS" SHOE +

AND A STYLISH WOMAN

make a pretty combination. Most stylish women select "Cross" shoes because of their unrivalled appearance and maximum wearing qualities.

We are sole agents for this fine American Footwear.

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson St., Victoria

Your shoes will be right if you get them here.

"Mumm's The Word"

At Opening of the "Empress"

Toasts were given in Mumm's Champagne last evening at the opening of Victoria's grand new hotel, the finest in British Columbia. When Paris banqueted King Edward, when London entertained Alfonso, when New York dined Roosevelt, when Victoria welcomed home McBride, G. H. Mumm & Co.'s was the champagne served at these functions. Being "abreast of the times," of course the "Empress" selected the King of Wines, which is also the Wine of Kings.

Remember, "Mumm's the Word" when you desire the best, and that the wholesale distributors are

PITHER & LEISER
Cor. Fort and Wharf Streets

EMPERSS HOTEL OPEN TO PUBLIC

Over Fifty Newspapermen Are the Guests of the Big Hostelry

GREAT ENTERPRISE LAUDED

Orators Tell of What C. P. R. Has Done and Victoria's Future

The opening of the Empress hotel yesterday constitutes a distinct and important landmark in Victoria's onward progress to her rightful position as the Queen of the Pacific. It is nearly five years ago since Sir Thomas Shaughnessy was first approached with the idea of inducing him to build one of the famous C. P. R. hotels in this city. It was not long before he realized that the ideal site suggested, our beautiful climate and surroundings only required a fitting structure to make the western gateway of the great transcontinental system a fitting companion to the historic pile on the heights of Quebec.

The negotiations completed, it was not long before the gigantic task of laying the immense foundations was started, a task rendered all the more formidable because the edifice is reared on land but recently reclaimed from the sea by the building of the causeway. Little by little the work was done, and then day by day the great building rose gradually in increasing splendour till today in stately magnificence it commands the waters of the beautiful harbor, the most prominent feature of the panorama.

A detailed account of the interior of the hotel and its multifarious arrangements for the comfort and convenience of its guests appeared recently in these columns and need not be recapitulated, but now that the furnishings are complete a glance at the sumptuous interior is worth while. No longer a great empty hall beautiful in its magnificence, stateliness but bare and unadorned, yesterday the magnificent hardwood floor of the rotunda was covered with sumptuous rugs of special pattern designed for the hotel. Of deep yellow hue, almost orange, with a green design they matched the luxurious chairs and lounges of the same restful shade as well as the tinted ceiling. The office in its sober, handsome dress of weathered oak needed no ornamentation, though it is well set off with some handsome heads of elk, caribou and musk ox.

The dining room with its carved beams of Australian rose wood, and richly chiseled archways, the dainty tables covered with delicate napery, flowers, silver and cut glass was a scene of luxurious beauty. It is no exaggeration to say that there is no finer dining room in Canada, and yesterday it saw the first of the many festive gatherings that will enjoy its hospitality.

C. P. R.'s Hospitality
The C. P. R., with that whole hearted thoroughness characteristic of the big corporation on such occasions, had invited as its guests a number of representative newspapermen from all the principal papers of British Columbia, Washington and Oregon, and showed them yesterday what Canadian hospitality can do at its best. An act of far sighted thoughtfulness yesterday's gathering will bear fruit increasingly throughout the future. Today thousands of readers in all parts of the great northwest will be told of the beauties of Victoria and how she is prepared to care for the stranger that may come within her gates. For the Empress hotel means much to this city. It is more than the finishing link of the chain of hotels with which the greatest railroad system in the world has girdled the continent. It is more than an exemplar of what wealth and taste and twentieth century ingenuity can do to make the path of the wayfarer pleasant and attractive. It is a permanent token to the wealthy traveling public that Victoria can offer them entertainment that is not to

NEWS SUMMARY

Page 1—Opposition amendment to address. Opening of Empress hotel. Alleged plot against U. S. fleet.
2—City council proceedings.
3—Debate on speech from the throne, continued.
4—Editorial.
5—Note and comment. Forty years ago. About people. British press opinion. Hotel arrivals.
6—City council strikes committee for the year. General local news.
7—Provisions of the Natal bill introduced in the legislature. Missionary appeal in Anglican churches. Rosenthaler loses appeal case. General local news.
8—In woman's realm.
9—Sport.
10—Marine.
11—Phil R. Smith sent up for trial on libel charge. Judgment for defendant in case of Elford vs. Wootton. Oak Bay council meets. Paving of Government street will commence next week.
12—Real estate advertisements.
13—Real estate advertisements.
14—News of the mainland.
15—Financial and commercial.
16—Classified want ads and real estate advertisements.
17—Debate in legislature, continued.
18—David Spencer Limited's ad.

surpassed in any city on the continent. Here every kind of outdoor amusement can be freely enjoyed at a minimum of expense in the balmy climate on the continent of North America, and from now on whether the visitor come for a day or a month or a year he can be assured of every comfort that money can purchase or experienced skill devise, surrounded the while with every accompaniment of artistic taste and luxurious setting. The great hotel will bring the people here, and Victoria will do the rest, while those that cannot stay cannot fall on their return to be missionaries shouting the praises of the manifold beauties both of art and nature which were lavished upon them during their sojourn at the Queen city of the Pacific.

Visitors Loud in Praise

The visitors from the States were loud in their praises yesterday, and were ungrudging in their appreciation of the great achievement whose consummation they had been invited to witness. In turn as they spoke they bore testimony to the great railroad of which, with all its faults, every Canadian is proud, a railroad which, as George Ham said, carries its passengers on its own lines and steamers, and houses them in its own hotels, all the way from Liverpool to Hongkong, more than half way round the world, along a route of the most varied interest and matchless beauty. It is a great national achievement, and the Empress hotel, with its massive proportions, beauty of line and elegance of decoration and furnishing, is the fitting crown of a great purpose adequately fulfilled.

Shortly after one the guests to the number of fifty were ushered into the beautiful banqueting hall where the dainty tables were becomingly set for the feast with a wealth of flowers. The fare was worthy of its setting as the menu will show and no higher praise can be given. The wine was excellent, the attendance perfect and no detail was left unattained to when the guests of Hayter Reed and George Ham sat down.

(Continued on Page Seventeen)

BANKS TO ASSIST WINNIPEG TREASURY

Local Managers Send Recommendations to Their Head Offices

Winnipeg, Jan. 20.—A general meeting of the Winnipeg Bankers' Association today in the offices of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was unusually prolonged. The subject of the Winnipeg civic finances was the important one before the meeting.

It was agreed by the various local managers present to recommend to the head offices of their respective banks that financial accommodation be granted the city of Winnipeg at once. The financial accommodation recommended was to be proportionately from the various Canadian chartered banks, which have offices in Winnipeg. Each one of these was well set off with some handsome heads of elk, caribou and musk ox.

The dining room with its carved beams of Australian rose wood, and richly chiseled archways, the dainty tables covered with delicate napery, flowers, silver and cut glass was a scene of luxurious beauty. It is no exaggeration to say that there is no finer dining room in Canada, and yesterday it saw the first of the many festive gatherings that will enjoy its hospitality.

C. P. R.'s Hospitality
The C. P. R., with that whole hearted thoroughness characteristic of the big corporation on such occasions, had invited as its guests a number of representative newspapermen from all the principal papers of British Columbia, Washington and Oregon, and showed them yesterday what Canadian hospitality can do at its best. An act of far sighted thoughtfulness yesterday's gathering will bear fruit increasingly throughout the future. Today thousands of readers in all parts of the great northwest will be told of the beauties of Victoria and how she is prepared to care for the stranger that may come within her gates. For the Empress hotel means much to this city. It is more than the finishing link of the chain of hotels with which the greatest railroad system in the world has girdled the continent. It is more than an exemplar of what wealth and taste and twentieth century ingenuity can do to make the path of the wayfarer pleasant and attractive. It is a permanent token to the wealthy traveling public that Victoria can offer them entertainment that is not to

JAPANESE OPPOSITION

Alliance of Daido Club With Progressive Threatens Defeat of the Government

Tokio, Jan. 20.—At the Daido club today sixty members of the lower house, all the diet issued a manifesto, which proclaimed unalterable opposition to the financial policy of the government.

This is one of the significant developments of the present situation because Marquis Katsura, the former premier is recognized as the leading spirit of the Daido, although he does not lay any claim to the position of leader.

This action unites the opposition members of the Daido club with the Progressives, who number 93 members, and it is believed the Uko faction, numbering 35, will also join them. In the event of this combination, the government would be defeated on the budget.

Up to the present moment it was generally believed that Marquis Katsura and the premier Marquis Sanjour had reached on agreement on the subject.

Glass Plant Destroyed
Coffeyville, Kas., Jan. 20.—Fire yesterday destroyed the Sunflower Glass company plant, causing damage of \$100,000. The property was partly insured. Four hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Coasting Trade Hurt
Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 20.—The coasting trade of the ports of Northern New England is nearer to a complete standstill than for many years, although the open conditions of the rivers and harbors along the coast would seem to indicate more opportunity for a busy season.

Hockey Player's Injuries
Calgary, Jan. 20.—L. Buckley, secretary of the Young Men's club, who was badly injured in a hockey game here Friday night, is somewhat improved, though he has never regained consciousness. He was struck on the neck with the puck and on the groin with a stick. He is so delirious that he has to be kept in a straight jacket and tied to his bed. The doctors state that there is very slight chance of recovery.

Sand Grain Shortage
Calgary, Jan. 20.—Geo. Harcourt, deputy minister of agriculture, passed through Calgary yesterday on his way to Ottawa to make arrangements for securing seed grain for the province of Alberta.

RUMORED PLOT AGAINST FLEET

Men Arrested at Rio on Charge of Conspiring to Blow Up the Ships

ONE CANADIAN IMPLICATED

Plot Said to Have Been Discovered in Paris and Warning Sent Out

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 20.—There were further developments today, according to the local police, in the efforts being made to unearth the persons responsible for the alleged plot to destroy part of the United States fleet now in this harbor. Several arrests have been made. The band which is supposed to have organized the plot is made up of foreigners. It presumably is composed of five Italians, one Canadian and two Germans. John Fedher is one of the Germans. Three of the Italians have been arrested, and it is believed that the other members of the band have been taken into custody at Sao Paulo.

Warned From Paris

Paris, Jan. 20.—The reports cabled from Rio Janeiro that the Brazilian authorities were warned from Paris of a possible attempt to blow up the American battleship fleet while in the harbor there are true. Some time ago certain suspicions indicating the existence of a plot to destroy the whole or a portion of the fleet, either at Rio Janeiro or in the straits of Magellan, were aroused and naturally communicated to Rio and Washington. A chartered steamer was reported to have conveyed explosives for the use of the conspirators to Rio Janeiro, arriving there about the middle of December, and John Fedher, whose name is mentioned in the Rio despatches, was one of the men whose name was revealed here as an accomplice in the conspiracy. The alleged plot is supposed to have some rather startling ramifications, but the evidence along this line is far from conclusive, and rests chiefly upon the statement of an individual whose record was subsequently proved to be anything but creditable.

Consequently the whole affair is regarded with much skepticism, and, indeed, the presumption has been that it may have been a deliberately concocted scare. In any event, it is now believed here that if the plot actually did exist the timely warning and the precautions taken have completely frustrated the plans of the conspirators to Rio Janeiro and compelled them to transfer their operations further afield, if not to abandon them entirely. The latter hypothesis is considered here to be most probable.

Only a few treated the story seriously; others regarded it as fantastic, while many dismissed the whole affair as a myth.

The report today from Rio Janeiro has been characterized as another weird chapter of the story. It is believed here that the act of the Rio Janeiro police grew out of the information forwarded to Rio Janeiro and Washington from this city.

The story as given by those responsible for it is substantially as follows:

A young man of good family residing here, claims to have overheard snatches of a telephone conversation in which vague references were made to the cruise of the American fleet and of plans concerning the fleet which were being hatched at a certain cafe. The young man communicated his information to an American official in Paris, and also established a surveillance of the cafe. It is claimed observation at the cafe disclosed several suspicious characters, holding mysterious meetings. Their movements are said to have been traced and their plans in part learned as to the shipment of explosives to Brazil. When the suspicious parties were surprised, they are said to have shown fight, and in a scrimmage which ensued the young man claims to have snatched a portion of the paper over which they were poring, containing the cabalistic words "menace, destroy," supposed to mean "If menaced, destroy."

Warning Sent On

Washington, Jan. 20.—That the American government was cognizant of the existence of the belief of ulterior designs against the battleships in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, was admitted today in administration circles. The news first reached here by way of Paris, where somebody communicated it to the American embassy. There the officials were quick to send the news along to the State Department at Washington, which in turn sent it forward to the American embassy at Rio Janeiro, and also forwarded it to the Navy Department. The intimations contained were vague and indefinite as to details, yet in view of the great importance of the matter and the possibilities which might develop were the officials on the scene not informed, no time was lost in transmitting it to Rio Janeiro.

This action unites the opposition members of the Daido club with the Progressives, who number 93 members, and it is believed the Uko faction, numbering 35, will also join them. In the event of this combination, the government would be defeated on the budget.

Up to the present moment it was generally believed that Marquis Katsura and the premier Marquis Sanjour had reached on agreement on the subject.

Glass Plant Destroyed
Coffeyville, Kas., Jan. 20.—Fire yesterday destroyed the Sunflower Glass company plant, causing damage of \$100,000. The property was partly insured. Four hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Coasting Trade Hurt
Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 20.—The coasting trade of the ports of Northern New England is nearer to a complete standstill than for many years, although the open conditions of the rivers and harbors along the coast would seem to indicate more opportunity for a busy season.

Hockey Player's Injuries
Calgary, Jan. 20.—L. Buckley, secretary of the Young Men's club, who was badly injured in a hockey game here Friday night, is somewhat improved, though he has never regained consciousness. He was struck on the neck with the puck and on the groin with a stick. He is so delirious that he has to be kept in a straight jacket and tied to his bed. The doctors state that there is very slight chance of recovery.

Sand Grain Shortage
Calgary, Jan. 20.—Geo. Harcourt, deputy minister of agriculture, passed through Calgary yesterday on his way to Ottawa to make arrangements for securing seed grain for the province of Alberta.

TOLSTOI'S INDIGNATION

Denounces Prussian Oppression of Poland, and Arraigns Governments Generally

Paris, Jan. 20.—The Matin publishes a letter from Count Tolstoi to Henryk Sienkiewicz in reference to the latter's world plea for the repatriation of Poland, in which Tolstoi scathingly denounces not only Prussia for its "despoliation of Poland," but governmental decadence in which he finds moral qualification for high offices.

As to living sovereigns, the promoters of all kinds of massacres and violence, says Tolstoi, they are so far beneath the morality of the majority that they do not awaken our indignation, but only our pity and aversion.

He declared that the world must struggle against the prejudice that a state's oppression is necessary, which struggle, he declares, can only be won by the people flagging themselves away from the state.

Norwegian Steamer Sinks

Brest, Jan. 20.—The semaphore station signalled this afternoon that the Norwegian steamer Fritz had been abandoned off the coast in sinking condition. The crew were saved.

Railway Across Guatemala



SHREWD HOUSEHOLDERS

Soon see the great advantage, both to health and pocket-book, that there is in installing a good

GAS RADIATOR

Which will heat the whole room in a few minutes. No dirt, no bother. Saves health, money, time and temper. Let us show you our choice new heaters. All prices.

VICTORIA GAS COMPANY, LTD

Corner Fort and Langley Streets.

TO COME HERE FOR JAM IS TO GO OUT SMILING

Wagstaffe Jams in 5-lb. tins.

Raspberry, Strawberry & Black Currant, per tin 90c
"Empress" Raspberry & Strawberry Jam, in 5 lb. tins, each 65c
"C. & B." Marmalade, in tins, each \$1.00, 60c, 40c and 25c

Genuine Home Made Jams and Assorted Jellies Per Jar 25c

W. O. WALLACE

CORNER YATES AND DOUGLAS STREETS

Phone 312

The Family Cash Grocery

Phone 312

Japanese Fancy Goods

Artistic Silk and Linen Embroidery, Drawn Work, Ladies' Shirt Waist Pieces and Mandarin Coat, Brass, Saisuna, Ivory, Cloisonne Wares and other unique articles, etc., also Silk and Cotton Crepe sold by the yard.

J. M. NAGANO & CO.

1117 Douglas St. — Phone 1325 1438 Government St. — Phone 1628



Chicken Feed

You will find a complete stock of everything that the Poultry fancier requires at our New Warehouse, corner Pandora and Broad. Let us serve your wants when needing anything in this line:

Wheat, 3 qualities; Cracked Corn; Bran; middlings; Chick-en Chop; Scratch Food; Oyster Shell; Beef Scrap; "B. & K." Chick Food.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co. Ltd

Cor. Pandora and Broad Sts., Phones 157, 120

Japanese Fancy Goods

Best Store to Get the Oriental Souvenirs.

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

1404 Government St., cor. Johnson Street. Victoria Hotel Block.

Flour Has Dropped

We offer Moose Jaw Hungarian, for bread or pastry, free delivery, at per sack \$1.75

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 709 Yates Street

THEFTS FROM C. P. R.

Winnipeg Employees Arraigned—Three Aliowed to Go on Suspended Sentence

Winnipeg, Jan. 20.—The five C. P. R. employees who one week ago were arrested for theft were arraigned this morning. The prisoners, Galvin Landel, Ernest Thompson, Ernest Haigh, William Rutherford and Sidney Mason, were, when arrested, all charged with theft.

The informations were changed, and the prisoners were released. The thefts were withdrawn from Landel, Mason and Haigh, and they were charged with having received stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen. They pleaded guilty to this charge and were allowed to go on a suspended sentence. The reason for this leniency was that the three men had excellent characters.

Thompson, Rutherford and Christopher are still charged with theft, and they were arraigned on this charge. They pleaded not guilty, and on the request of their counsel they were remanded until Thursday, January 23. The case has excited much interest, and the court room was crowded to the doors this morning.

Ravages of Grippe.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Grippe established a new mortality record last night, with fifty-six deaths reported. The disease is more prevalent in Chicago now than at any time in the city's history.

Mrs. Fiske's Arrangements.

New York, Jan. 20.—Mrs. Minnie Maderon Fiske, explained today that the recent arrangement with David Belasco, through which she will appear at the Belasco theatre next season, did not affect her personal management. A wrong impression had gained currency, she said, adding: "All my professional affairs, of course, as hitherto, will continue under the sole direction of Harrison Grey Fiske."

Supt. Erickson Retires.

Winnipeg, Jan. 20.—John Erickson, who has been superintendent of the Cranbrook division of the C. P. R. for many years, is to retire. He is entering the lumber business, and is to take charge of a large sawmill in British Columbia. J. J. Brownlee, at present superintendent of the Moose Jaw division, is to succeed Supt. Erickson at Cranbrook. John Erickson is one of the oldest employees of the C. P. R. west of Winnipeg, and one of the most popular.

MAKES PROVISION FOR THE NECESSARY FUND

The City Council Arranges for Quarter of a Million Loan

One of the first measures to be taken by the new city council at the first session of the year was the making of provision for the necessary sums of war in the shape of finances with which to carry on the business of the city until the receipt of the year's taxes. Among the bylaws up for consideration was one, the Annual Loan bylaw, 1908, introduced on motion of Ald. Meston, seconded by Ald. Pauline, authorizing the borrowing of \$250,000 at 5 per cent, to be expended in defraying current expenses and to be paid for out of the municipal revenues of the current year. The bylaw was put through its various stages and passed.

Ald. Henderson again introduced the Waterworks bylaw, to raise \$619,000 which had been advanced to its final stage by the old council but had to be held over until after the ratepayers had voted upon it. Ald. Cameron asked how far the council was committed to the details of the bylaw as submitted to the people and must the council carry out the bylaw strictly in every particular. The bylaw had been submitted to the ratepayers and been largely discussed prior to the voting on it, but there had been apparently a serious difference of opinion on the part of the electorate.

Solicitor Explains

City Solicitor Mann explained that the council could pass the bylaw as submitted if it so wished. There was no doubt but that the recent vote could be considered as a mandate from the ratepayers. If the council saw fit to change the bylaw in any respect, or if the money is not raised as it was provided in the bylaw, the council would no doubt have to answer to the ratepayers but there were no legal consequences. The fixed principal was that if the bylaw was once passed and the money borrowed the council could not change the nature of the security on which the debentures were issued and no change in the bylaw could be made without appeal to the Lieutenant-governor. The bylaw was then given its third reading and finally passed.

The Incinerator bylaw, to raise \$54,000 for the erection of an incinerator and the purchase of necessary horses and wagons and other requisite paraphernalia, was also passed. This bylaw, like the waterworks bylaw, had to be held over until the ratepayers had passed upon it.

Ald. Henderson's bylaw to raise certain money for street and sidewalk improvements, on the local improvement plan, was allowed to stand over until the next meeting of the council. The bylaw had been brought up on December 30 but it was thought better to let it stand until the new council could consider it. As the members of the present council had no copies of the bylaw it was found necessary to still further delay consideration of the measure.

Audit Question Again

The reading of three applications, two for the position of auditor for the special audit of the city's accounts for the past year including the accounts of the Tourist association and the British Columbia Agriculture association, and one for the position of permanent auditor of the civic accounts again brought up the question of the advisability of the special audit. The last council, on motion of Ald. Fell, had decided that the special audit should be made and the city had advertised for applications for the position of auditor. In response Joseph Pearson and F. R. Sargison put in their applications and for the position of permanent auditor Arthur V. Kenah applied. The appointment of a permanent auditor is rendered necessary by reason of the retirement of James L. Raynor, who has held the position of permanent auditor for the past three months.

Ald. Meston was of the opinion that there was little reason in having a special audit for the year 1907 though there might be some object in having the accounts audited for the whole period during which Mr. Raynor had been auditor. He thought that it would be just as well to do away with this whole audit and save the city a considerable amount.

Wants Particulars

Ald. Fullerton pointed out that as regards the regular audit, the council should have more particulars of just what work in this direction should be done, how often it should be done and the cost thereof. Mayor Hall stated that Mr. Raynor had suggested that the audit should be made about every three months.

Ald. McKeown pointed out that if a permanent auditor were appointed he would audit the books audited, but, as stated, the present auditor had made an audit; he saw no reason why there should be still another audit.

Ald. Pauline suggested that applications for the position of permanent auditor should be called for and finally it was decided to refer the whole matter to the finance committee and Mr. Raynor will be continued in the position as auditor until such time as another is appointed and he can be released.

At the request of Ald. Fullerton, who fathered it, the following resolution was allowed to stand over until the next meeting of the council:

The person or company shall make a declaration that at the date of tendering for the contract they were paying, and if the contract be accepted, will continue to pay the trade union rate of wages to all men in their employ, and is observing, and will continue to observe, the trade union schedule of hours and working conditions. The onus of proof to rest with the contractor. Any breach of this clause shall involve the cancellation of the contract and the forfeiture of all work completed or in progress when such contract is cancelled.

Complain of Bad Streets.

Ald. McDonald wrote, complaining of the bad state of Foul Bay road, inside the city limits, and J. F. Bullen asked that attention be paid to the better draining of Houghton street. These complaints, along with a request of the municipality of South Saanich relative to the city doing some part of the work of improving the present bad condition of Tofino avenue, were referred to the streets, bridges and sewers committee.

The city clerk reported that the following matters had been left over for the consideration of the new council:

I have the honor to inform you that the following matters have been referred by the city council of 1907 to the city council of 1908 for their consideration, viz.:

Nov. 21, 1907—H. P. McDowell, assistant chief of fire department, et al., requesting an increase in pay.

Nov. 11, 1907—Josiah Bull, release of corporation land, Elk lake. Reported upon by water commissioner Nov. 19.

Contradicts Expert

In regard to the report of Robert Howe, C. E., municipal engineer of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, who has been in the city for the past two months making an investigation into the city's fire fighting abilities, which report has been published in the press, James L. Raynor, water commissioner, wrote as follows:

Dear Sirs.—In reading Mr. Howe's report to the board of fire underwriters, as published in yesterday's Col-

onist, I noticed at least two statements that are incorrect. Mr. Howe says that none of the hydrants have a gate attached, this is not the case, every hydrant has a valve between it and the main, otherwise when repairs are to be made, the whole main would have to be turned off. Again he says that the pressure record at the North Dairy Station for the 23rd July (the day of the fire) is missing. If you will remember the council held an investigation regarding this fire, and the pressure record was submitted as evidence and has been in my office ever since. When Mr. Howe was at the North Dairy Station he asked for this record, and was told that it was at the city hall, and that he could see it there at any time, he, however, never asked for it again, and now says that it is missing, a very unusual statement.

Mr. Raynor also wrote asking that another horse and a light wagon together with needed office fixtures be purchased for the water commissioner's office. Both communications were referred to the finance committee.

Queen's Avenue Matter

A petition from seventy-two residents in the vicinity of Government street and Queen's avenue asking that the city should abate the nuisance caused by the sewer emptying into Rock Bay, on the west side of Government street, by extending the sewer into deep water and filling in the foul smelling land, and also to grade Queen's avenue between Douglas and Government streets, the present condition resulting from the city using it as a dumping place, brought up the old question of the Lemon, Gonnason company's and Taylor Mill Company's lease of the water front lot opposite Queen's avenue.

The petition reads: "We call the council's attention to the fact that the residents of this neighborhood are long suffering, having before petitioned the council several times, and further that the minutes of the council will show that on February 13, 1901, the council recommended that the work necessary to abate the nuisance should be done that year, but it is alleged that for lack of funds the work could not be done at that time, and nothing has been done since."

Ald. Norman asked what had been done by the council. He understood that the city and the mill companies had come to an agreement and the matter had been settled.

The city solicitor gave a brief resume of the dealings which had led up to the city acquiring right to the water front lot from the Dominion government and the subsequent steps taken to draw up a lease, but after the last council had decided upon certain terms in the lease, one of which was that the duration of the lease should be limited to ten years, to which the mill companies had objected, it had been decided to allow the matter to stand over to the new council. Nothing further had been done, Ald. Norman thought that the matter should be disposed of at an early date, and the council decided to once more refer the matter back to the streets committee.

Would Ascertain Cost

Ald. Gleason's motion for a return of the cost the city has incurred in destroying and removing the buildings condemned, was carried. The alderman explained that the cost of this work is supposed to be assessed against the owners of the buildings destroyed, and he was anxious to get all information so as to ascertain just what the city had done in the matter.

Ald. Meston's resolution that the purchasing agent be authorized to call for tenders for groceries and other supplies required by the city for the current year was carried.

Ald. Norman brought up the question of the nuisance occasioned by the fumes from the plant of the Victoria Chemical company's works. He proposed a resolution to the effect that the company should be asked what steps have been taken to abate the nuisance. Mayor Hall pointed out that the last council had taken up the matter and had been informed by the company that just as soon as some new furnaces could be obtained from the old country the nuisance would be greatly lessened. The trouble was with the furnaces, one of which was out of repair and no other furnace could be obtained except in the old country. There would always be some trouble from the fumes, but as soon as the new furnace arrived the trouble would be practically ended.

Ald. Meston was of the opinion that there was little reason in having a special audit for the year 1907 though there might be some object in having the accounts audited for the whole period during which Mr. Raynor had been auditor. He thought that it would be just as well to do away with this whole audit and save the city a considerable amount.

Takes Exceptions.

On a question of privilege, Ald. Gleason, at the conclusion of the business of the council, addressed the council, calling attention to an article in The Colonist of Thursday last, wherein it was stated that "vice is more conspicuous in Victoria at the present time than it has been in the past ten years." He wanted to know what steps should be taken to contradict such a statement. Several of the aldermen expressed themselves on the matter, and they thought that in view of the good reports received from the police as to crime in the city that present conditions were not as bad as stated.

Finally the mayor stated that the last council had taken up the matter and had been informed by the company that just as soon as some new furnaces could be obtained from the old country the nuisance would be greatly lessened. The trouble was with the furnaces, one of which was out of repair and no other furnace could be obtained except in the old country. There would always be some trouble from the fumes, but as soon as the new furnace arrived the trouble would be practically ended.

Wants Particulars

Ald. Fullerton pointed out that as regards the regular audit, the council should have more particulars of just what work in this direction should be done, how often it should be done and the cost thereof. Mayor Hall stated that Mr. Raynor had suggested that the audit should be made about every three months.

Ald. McKeown pointed out that if a permanent auditor were appointed he would audit the books audited, but, as stated, the present auditor had made an audit; he saw no reason why there should be still another audit.

Ald. Pauline suggested that applications for the position of permanent auditor should be called for and finally it was decided to refer the whole matter to the finance committee and Mr. Raynor will be continued in the position as auditor until such time as another is appointed and he can be released.

At the request of Ald. Fullerton,

the following resolution was allowed to stand over until the next meeting of the council:

The person or company shall make a declaration that at the date of tendering for the contract they were paying, and if the contract be accepted, will continue to pay the trade union rate of wages to all men in their employ, and is observing, and will continue to observe, the trade union schedule of hours and working conditions. The onus of proof to rest with the contractor. Any breach of this clause shall involve the cancellation of the contract and the forfeiture of all work completed or in progress when such contract is cancelled.

Complain of Bad Streets.

Ald. McDonald wrote, complaining of the bad state of Foul Bay road, inside the city limits, and J. F. Bullen asked that attention be paid to the better draining of Houghton street. These complaints, along with a request of the municipality of South Saanich relative to the city doing some part of the work of improving the present bad condition of Tofino avenue, were referred to the streets, bridges and sewers committee.

The city clerk reported that the following matters had been left over for the consideration of the new council:

I have the honor to inform you that the following matters have been referred by the city council of 1907 to the city council of 1908 for their consideration, viz.:

Nov. 21, 1907—H. P. McDowell, assistant chief of fire department, et al., requesting an increase in pay.

Nov. 11, 1907—Josiah Bull, release of corporation land, Elk lake. Reported upon by water commissioner Nov. 19.

Contradicts Expert

In regard



Shirts That Fit

Our new arrivals will stand any amount of scrutiny—Shirts that will not only fit the form, but fit stylish ideas all right. Negligee Shirts full of seasonal excellence; latest and most exclusive creations, \$1.25 to \$2.50

SEA & GOWEN

The Gentlemen's Store
Government St.



Our knowledge of Brushes is comprehensive and complete. We've studied them, bought them and sold them for many years.

IVORY HAIR BRUSHES for ladies, genuine elephants' tusks, a charming line.

IVORY MILITARY BRUSHES—Genuine Ivory with real Russian boar bristles. Up-to-date Hair Brushes in real Ebony, Rosewood, Foxwood, Olive wood, etc.

HAIR BRUSHES from 25c

TOOTH BRUSHES from 10c

FOR ONLY 30c we can supply you with a Tooth Brush, so strong and good it will last for years, silver wired, silver cased back, matching, at 30c

FOR ONLY 20c, A Child's Tooth Brush, made just as perfectly.

SHAVING BRUSHES from 25c

SHAVING BRUSH, with genuine badger hair bristles, for 50c

THE SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' DEMONSTRATOR
Is here and pleased to give Victorians any advice re treatment of Hair and Scalp. Come in and have a chat with her.

CAMPBELL'S PRESCRIPTION STORE

We are Prompt; We are Careful; Our Prices are Right.

Night Clerk in Attendance.

Cor. Fort and Douglas Streets. Telephone 222 and 135.

The Northern Bank

Head Office, Winnipeg, Man.
Paid-Up Capital \$1,200,000
Rest and Undivided Profits, \$116,000

The resources of this bank are at the service of Farmers, Ranchers, Manufacturers, Importers, Merchants and all other Western business men. Money deposited in this bank is used for the benefit and development of the West exclusively. Savings Bank accounts receive special consideration.

GODFREY BOOTH, Local Mgr.
Victoria, B. C.

GERMAN STEAMER LOST.

Hamburg, Jan. 18.—Word has been received here that the steamer Ascan Woermann, of the Woermann Line, went on the rocks off Grand Basin, Liberia, while running down the west coast of Africa, and is a total loss. The crew were all saved. The Ascan Woermann formerly was called the Buenos Ayres. She was of 2,061 tons net and was built in 1893. She left Hamburg December 10 and Las Palmas December 30 for Cabo.

NEW YORK INVESTIGATION

New York, Jan. 20.—An exhaustive investigation into the widespread belief that persons connected with financial institutions and public service corporations of this city have been guilty of illegal acts will be made by a committee appointed by the grand jury. The grand jury came before Justice Dowling in the Supreme court today, made a long presentation on the subject, and announced that the committee will receive reliable information as to any specific crimes that are believed to have been committed. The committee will make an exhaustive inquiry into the subject.

The grand jury in its presentation declared that a widespread belief existed that many persons now or lately connected with financial institutions and public service corporations in this city have been guilty of serious crimes, and that the guilty persons should be discovered and punished if the law is adequate for such purposes. Should the law be found inadequate to properly protect the community, the grand jury recommends that the legislature in session should amend the law. If there has only been a lapse in the conduct of the business, and not a criminal disregard of duty, it is for the interest of the public that the fact be made clear, the presentment states.

WHY MR. FAIRBANKS DOESN'T USE TOBACCO

Vice-President Fairbanks does not smoke or use tobacco in any form. He does not care for it, and relays a boyhood experience as his reason for disliking tobacco.

"At the time," he tells his friends, "when there were a lot of little chaps attending a country school, of whom I was one, the most common way of using tobacco was in a pipe or to chew it. A cigar was a sign of affluence frequently affected by the inhabitants of that community."

"One day a young man came to see our teacher, who was a young woman, and he wore in his face a long black cigar, that meant he had much money in his pocket; was president of a bank or something equally important. When he came in he left that cigar on the outside, carefully put away on a window ledge. Some spirit of deviltry or perverseness induced me to flick that cigar, and I divided it up in pieces among my companions. Each of us took a bit, and in about five minutes all of us were wildly groping about for something to hold on to so we would not fall off the earth. That's the way we felt, and that experience made me so sick I have never been tempted to repeat it!"—Washington Herald.

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some little Candy Cold Tablets called Preventives. Druggists everywhere are now using Preventives, for they are not only safe, but decidedly effective and prompt. Preventives contain no quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventives will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, etc. Hence the name, Preventives. Good for febrile children. 48 Preventives 25 cents. Trial Boxes 5 cts. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

AMENDMENTS TO SPEECH IN REPLY

(Continued from Page One)

official of the Dominion government. It is, sir, the constitutional law of this country, according to those who are in a position to judge in these matters, that in respect to the withholding of assent to a bill, the Lieutenant-governor acts not as were a member of the provincial executive, but simply on the part of the governor-general, and as a Dominion executive official; and that, therefore, any responsibility which must attach in such a case as this, is not one for which the responsible advisers of the Lieutenant-governor must or can properly be held accountable. (Hear, hear.) It is well known, and very well known, indeed, that a Lieutenant-governor is not the representative of the sovereign in exactly the same sense as the governor-general is. (Hear, hear.) And that for various technical reasons the Lieutenant-governor of a province is the agent of the governor-general, who represents the King's authority. (Hear, hear.)

"I hope, Mr. Speaker, that I have made myself sufficiently clear on this question, because I acknowledge at once that this is a very, very important issue at the present time, involving as it does the prohibition of Asiatic immigration. It is very kind, indeed, of my honorable friend to take this early opportunity to bring this matter before the House, but, sir, as a Conservative, I say to my honorable friend, who is a Liberal, that if anything binding and permanent in the way of legislation in order to give us proper protection in this matter, this rests and must in the circumstances rest in the hands of the Liberals of Canada, and not at all in the hands of the Conservatives. (Hear, hear.) My honorable friend will no doubt now say that in not taking responsibility for what his Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, has done, the proper thing for me to do is to tender my resignation. I wish at once, however, to relieve the anxiety of my honorable friend on this point, because when it becomes a question of tendering my resignation, I hope to have something to say about it myself. (Hear, hear.)

I do not admit, moreover, that it is my duty in all the circumstances of this case to tender my resignation, and I have this further to say, that no time has been lost by the administration in giving notice, that the Natal Act will again be enacted by this government. And it will then be up to my hon. friend if his words are inspired by genuine and proper motives, to show how far he is in close touch with the councils of the government at Ottawa, and how far this legislation can be implemented by enforcement. (Applause.)

Mr. Macdonald further urged that ministers of the crown must always be held responsible for all the acts of a Lieutenant-governor, with only one exception, and that was in cases where the Lieutenant-governor had instructions from the Governor-General himself in regard to any bill. And, therefore, his hon. friend, the first minister, had fallen short in his answer of the reply, which in such circumstances should have been communicated to the house.

Mr. Haworthwaite said he thought that this matter had been brought up in this shape in order to prevent its discussion in a constitutional manner; and claimed the right to have the motion of impeachment, of which he had given notice three days ago, considered and voted upon by the house before the debate on the address was resumed.

The speaker, however, ruled that the debate on the address had precedence.

MR. MACDONALD'S AMENDMENT

And Mr. Macdonald, who moved an amendment:

"That the speech in reply be amended by adding thereto the following amendment:

"We censure his honor's responsible ministers for their action in connection with his honor's non-asset to the bill of last session, entitled 'An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia.'

Spoke at some length in his discussion of the subjects which were contained in the speech from the throne.

COMPLIMENT SPEAKERS.

He highly complimented both the member for Revelstoke and the member for Ymlr, for the marked ability shown in the speeches made, when on Friday last, they moved the adoption of the reply to the speech from the throne.

TAKES CREDIT TO HIMSELF.

In regard to irrigation, he took to himself considerable credit for bringing this question to its present stage; and in regard to the Premier's visit to London, remarked that no one expected him to accomplish what he had announced he expected to be able to do. The honorable gentleman had, however, undoubtedly done the best he could in the circumstances, but the result of the trip could best be described in the simple words that he (Hon. Mr. Macdonald) had failed in his mission.

Better terms, he presumed, would be an issue in this province as long as the population of the province and the difficulty of carrying on public works in the province remained as they were today. If his hon. friend had, however, stayed at home and attended to the conservation of the natural assets of the province, such as timber, he would have saved more than even if he had succeeded in getting all that in the way of better terms, he had originally asked.

Mr. Macdonald complained that six million acres of timber had been placed in the hands of men who for the most part were not legitimate mill men, but mere speculators.

These six million acres of timber limits, in his opinion, represented 100 billion feet of timber, worth at an Eastern valuation the enormous sum of \$400,000,000. In 20 years he hoped this province would hold a practical monopoly of the timber supplies of the North American continent.

IN HEARTY ACCORD.

In regard to a university bill, the members of the opposition were in most hearty accord with all movements which tended towards the development of higher education in this province, and were quite willing that a provincial university should be richly endowed.

He congratulated the honorable attorney-general upon the position he now occupied in the house, and twitted that honorable gentleman upon the preparation of a bill which, although it was intended to exclude Oriental immigrants, had nevertheless not excluded them. The explanation given as to why that bill had not in due course become law had not been satisfactory. He was not there either to defend the Lieutenant-governor or to find excuses for any act which that gentleman might have committed,

either in his capacity as Lieutenant-governor or of the private citizen, James Dunsmuir.

NOT PROPERLY MET.

The crisis now in question had, in his opinion, not been met in a proper and constitutional way. Ministers were responsible for the acts of a Lieutenant-governor in all cases save one, which was when assent was reserved to a bill under direct instructions from the governor-general. And if in all other instances the advice of the ministers was not taken it was clearly their duty to resign, and compel the Lieutenant-governor either to find counsellors who would accept responsibility for his action or otherwise retire from office.

There was no middle course, and he challenged his hon. friend, the first minister, to establish the contrary.

IN LOWER OTTAWA.

Mr. Haworthwaite: Is it in the power of the governor-general to dismiss a Lieutenant-governor from office?

Mr. Macdonald: I think it is. He regarded the Orientals as more than a menace to this country, for their standards of living and their methods of carrying on their businesses were so different from ours that their very presence and their competition was an outrage upon the workingmen of this province. (Applause.) The Japanese, in particular, he believed to be a most dangerous class. (Applause.)

He was not prepared to say that this legislature had the power to legislate for the exclusion of either Orientals or of any other people.

The honorable gentleman quoted at some length from Todd to show that the first minister had in his action in respect to the Lieutenant-governor's refusal to assent to the Bowser bill, "trampled ruthlessly underfoot the dearest constitutional rights of the people," and concluded by saying that if the government could show that the Lieutenant-governor had acted under express instructions from the attorney-general, then only then could these honorable gentlemen be exonerated from the charge of defying the constitution, that could now be brought against them.

Premier McBride Speaks.

Hon. Mr. McBride, who on rising was warmly cheered by his supporters, said: "I wish to join in my honorable friend, the leader of the opposition's congratulations to my honorable friends, the members for Revelstoke and Ymlr, who respectively moved and seconded the adoption of the reply to the address from the throne. I have never heard more satisfactory and more refreshing addresses than those to which this House was treated on Friday last from the lips of these honorable gentlemen, and although this is a time worn honor, when we come together at every new session of this House, there is always an added responsibility attached to the work set out for the members to whom these commissions are given. (Applause.)

I wish at once, Mr. Speaker, to take up the criticisms which my honorable friend, the leader of the opposition, has directed against the government. It is no question whatever over the executive acts of the Lieutenant-governor. We cannot in any way interfere with his commission; we can not in any way revise his executive acts. It is the federal government at Ottawa, and that body alone, that is in the position to do the work which my honorable friend would have this assembly believe, that the local government and the local parliament must do. (Applause.)

QUOTED AUTHORITY.

"Now, sir, I will quote on this subject from the work of Mr. Justice Clement, who must be accepted as a very high authority:

"But with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration; but with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration; but with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration; but with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration; but with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration; but with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration; but with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration; but with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration; but with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration; but with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration; but with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration; but with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration; but with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration; but with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration; but with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration; but with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration; but with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration; but with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration; but with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration; but with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration; but with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation of an entire administration; but with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' require that all such acts must be done upon the advice of ministers having the confidence of the legislature of the province. As to the appointment of members of the Executive council, the Lieutenant-governor must ex-necessitate, so far as the legal position is concerned, appoint, without advice, new members upon the defeat and resignation

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city or suburban districts which are covered by our carriers), or the United Kingdom, at the following rates:

One year. \$5.00
Three months. 1.25
Six months. 2.50
London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

THE EMPRESS HOTEL

The opening of the Empress hotel yesterday is more than an incident; it is an epoch. It marks the beginning of a new era in the history of Victoria. We do not suppose than any of us fully appreciate what it means for Victoria. Before attempting to say anything upon that point, perhaps a little space may be devoted to the hotel itself. Mr. Hayter Reed, who ought to know, for he has been very closely identified with the development of the hotel side of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's policy, said in the little speech in which he acknowledged the toast to himself and Mrs. Reed and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, that of the seventeen hotels, which the railway company has erected, the most perfect is the Empress. It may be assumed that Mr. Reed was not talking just for the sake of saying something that would sound pleasant to the ears of Victorians. He was addressing a number of newspaper men gathered from a wide area, and he knew that his words would be widely reported. Therefore it may be assumed that he spoke with the utmost frankness, and that we in Victoria may congratulate ourselves upon having the best Canadian Pacific Hotel, which is the same as saying that we have the best hotel in Canada, and we venture to say it is one that is without a superior in its beauty and appointments among the hotels of North America. As one man put it, we can afford to brag of the Empress. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Reed said that whatever credit might be due to him and Mr. Gordon for the daintiness and home-like character of the hotel appointments, even more is due to Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Gordon, whose faultless taste is exhibited throughout the building. Mr. Reed did not use this expression. He only spoke of the untiring industry which the ladies named had exhibited in perfecting the arrangements. The expression is our own and it is based upon a somewhat critical inspection of the premises. And here let it be said that these ladies were not content with giving others the benefit of their counsel and advice, but by the actual work of their own hands contributed to the great success of which their husbands, in common with all Victorians, are so justly proud. It has long been known that the Canadian Pacific had the magic art of enlisting the hearty and enthusiastic support of its employees. A C. P. R. man is not simply an employee of a company. He is a worker for the success of a great enterprise, an enterprise which in some respects is the greatest in the world; but the public have never thought much about the part which the wives of its officers play in the development of its policy. It is only when a place like the Empress Hotel is opened that we are able to form some idea of what the touch of a woman's hand means in the carrying out of a great undertaking. The object of the company in erecting the Empress was to make a place that would be like a home to those who seek its hospitality. This has been accomplished with rare success. While the building and its finish are in a high style of art reflecting the greatest credit upon all engaged in its construction, and especially upon the contractors, Messrs. Gribble & Skene, the furniture and movable appointments are simple but very attractive. There is no elaboration of display. Mr. Reed said that the idea was to produce a hotel, the features of which any lady could reproduce in her own home as far as such a thing is possible in a private house. This has been done. There is not a display of lavish luxury, but only of refined taste. The rooms look as though they were meant to live in, not simply as places in which to seek shelter when there was nothing to attract out of doors. It is in this particular feature of the work that the excellent judgment of the ladies named has conspicuously shone, although much might be said of the beautiful harmony of colors, the simple elegance of the furnishings and the general air of refinement shown throughout.

Concerning the hotel as an asset to Victoria it is impossible to say too much. No better advertisement could possibly be designed. It is a great thing for Victoria to be able to claim that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, with all Canada to choose from, has selected this city as the site of its best hotel. It shows a high appreciation of the attractiveness of this locality and its adaptability to become a great resort. Just how much money the company has invested in the building we do not know, but it is probably not very far short of a million dollars. The Company already has

a fine fleet of steamships engaged in bringing passengers to Victoria, and as Mr. Dennis pointed out yesterday, is building a new ship which in respect to her speed and general appointments will be without a superior in the waters of the Western Continent. We may well hesitate at endeavoring to estimate what this implies to Victoria. Transportation of the highest class, coupled with unexcelled hotel accommodation, and the whole in the hands of a transportation company with thousands of miles of railway in great countries and palatial steamships sailing across two oceans, a company which maintains its offices in almost every city of importance in the civilized world, and is known everywhere as the most successful caterer to the tastes and needs of the public to be found anywhere, form a combination of unlimited possibilities. The Empress itself is an attraction apart from its general excellence as a hostelry. In a very short time it will be surrounded with beautiful grounds. Before it lies the harbor and in the distance the beautiful Sooke Hills. From the higher rooms beautiful view is presented, and from the roof of the building itself a landscape that is unsurpassed is spread out before the observer. It will surely be a delightful place to stay, and we may make up our minds that it will soon attain a great popularity. We venture the prediction that the capacity of the present establishment will be taxed to the full by the people of nearby cities, and that the day is not far distant when it will be necessary for those wishing to stop at it to engage their rooms well in advance. But just right here let us say, that the enterprise of the Canadian Pacific must be seconded by enterprise on the part of the city. A great deal has been done in a public way to secure the erection of the hotel; now it is up to the people of Victoria to make the city as attractive as possible to visitors. Most of us can remember when we used to say what a great thing it would be for Victoria if we only had a great tourist hotel. Well, we have it; we have it in a great deal better shape than any of us expected it. Now it is up to us to show our appreciation of it as an asset to the city. Mr. Reed was very frank in presenting to his guests yesterday the business aspect of the case. He made no pretence that the hotel is a charitable institution erected out of sentimental regard for the feeling of the people of Victoria. He treated it as a business proposition and it is as such that the people of Victoria ought to regard it, and make the best of it in a business way.

The present is an opportune occasion for saying a word or two in regard to Canadian Pacific interests on Vancouver Island. With the Empress open for guests and the construction of an extension of the E. & N. railway already begun, and the certainty that in a very short time it will reach the north end of the Island, with its splendid fleet of steamers engaged in developing traffic with the Island, a fleet soon to be strengthened by two additions, with a vast area of land, that it proposes to colonize, we feel that we are justified in congratulating the people of Victoria and of the whole Island upon the great interests which this corporation has acquired here, for it certainly means that we have entered upon a new period in our history. There are some other aspects of this case to which we shall again refer, for we have no idea that any one railway will be permitted to have a monopoly of this Island, but for the present it is sufficient cause for congratulation that so great a step has been taken in the development of this rich and highly potential part of Canada.

There are few personal allusions that may be appropriate in this connection. When the Colonist mentioned the fact that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy had been made president of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, it spoke of him as one whose previous record and whose special qualifications marked him out as the man, who above all others was fitted to take hold of a great railway system and develop its business capabilities. How well based our judgment was has been demonstrated by many things and by none more so than the manner in which he has realized the possibilities of Vancouver Island. Sir Thomas would himself be the first to acknowledge the justness of what we say when we state that his appreciation of what can be done here is largely due to the painstaking investigation made by Mr. Richard Marpole, who has long been a great believer in the future of Vancouver Island and has looked upon it as an area where the company, which he has served so long and well, could make a new record for itself. Mr. J. S. Dennis is another representative of the company from whose good offices Victoria has learned to expect much, although his special jurisdiction lies elsewhere. No one is more sanguine of the future of this Island than he. We might go on to speak of the other representatives of the road in the West, but space will not permit even the mention of their names, for we want to say just a word or two about one gentleman who deserves a place by himself. We have spoken above of the loyalty of C. P. R. employees, but Mr. George Ham is more than an employee. He is the incarnation of the Canadian Pacific idea. His sympathies are as broad as the Continent over which his indefinable jurisdiction extends. To name his friends would be to reprint the census returns of nine

provinces, several territories and as many states, and this we are not going to do even to oblige him. He has been very particular to tell people that he has nothing to do with the Empress hotel. So far as we have been able to observe he has nothing particular to do with anything, but a great deal to do with everything, which will redound to the glory and advantage of the company and the country, which he has served so long and faithfully. It is difficult in speaking of Mr. Ham not to drop into his own light way of treating things, but just as behind all his merriment and bonhomie there is an earnestness of purpose, so behind his loyalty to his company, there is his loyalty to Canada. The George Ham as a Canadian, the man who denies that he does anything and yet we all know does so much, the man who never yet has failed to speak the right word at the right season, the Colonist offers its congratulations upon the latest addition to the long list of good things, about which it is his duty and pleasure to see that the world is kept informed.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

In the legislature yesterday, Mr. McBride, as first minister, discharged his constitutional duty of stating to the House the reasons for the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to the Bowser Bill, and defending it, so far as he was bound to do. We desire not to be misunderstood in what we say. Mr. McBride did not defend the action of the Dominion government in preventing legislation along the lines of that Natal Act from becoming law. Upon this point the policy of the provincial government and that of the federal government are diametrically opposed. This point must be kept clearly in mind, if the constitutional question involved is to be correctly appreciated. Mr. McBride, as provincial premier, favors the passage of legislation of the kind referred to; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as premier of Canada, is opposed to such legislation. Mr. McBride is supported in his views by the whole legislature and substantially by all the people of British Columbia. No government could hope to win an election in this province if it opposed legislation of the nature mentioned. This point must not be forgotten. The legislature passed the Bowser Bill. True, by a clerical error, the Bill did not mean what the mover or the legislature intended, but this is an incident which has no bearing upon the point involved. The Lieutenant-Governor did not withhold his assent because of the clerical error, which, indeed, could have been rectified easily enough on the closing day of the session. He acted as an official of the Dominion government under his instructions from Ottawa, and Mr. McBride's position is nothing more nor less than that a Lieutenant-Governor is bound by his instructions, this we hold to be good constitutional law. Whether or not the Lieutenant-Governor in this particular case did in fact act according to his instructions is between him and the federal government, not between him and the provincial premier. It is a sufficient constitutional explanation of the Lieutenant-Governor's course, so far as Mr. McBride is concerned, to say that official acted as a Dominion executive representative, and it is for the House to say if it is willing to accept such an explanation.

But it will be contended by some, as it was contended by the leader of the opposition yesterday, that it was Mr. McBride's duty to have resigned, or if this claim is not made, it may very properly be asked why it was not his duty to resign. We concede that a responsibility rests upon the Colonist, which has sustained the provincial Premier's course, to show why, in its judgment, he was not called upon to tender his resignation to His Honor. Perhaps this can best be shown by supposing that he had resigned. Now there are certain occasions under which, by constitutional usage a provincial premier is bound to resign. These are when he has lost the confidence of the legislature and when he has lost the confidence of the Lieutenant-Governor. Certainly at the time of the reservation of the royal assent to the Bowser Bill, Mr. McBride had not lost the confidence of the legislature, and he does not appear to have lost it yet. That he has not lost the confidence of the Lieutenant-Governor is shown by the fact that in all matters of purely a provincial nature, that official has acted upon his advice both before and since the passage of the Bowser Bill. If Mr. McBride had resigned he would only have done so because he disagreed with the policy of the Dominion government in respect to Oriental immigration, which would not be a constitutional reason. We can imagine Mr. McBride going to the Lieutenant-Governor and tendering his resignation, and we can imagine the Lieutenant-Governor as saying to him substantially: "Why should you resign? I have every confidence in you as my adviser, but I am bound by my instructions." We do not suggest that this occurred, for we do not believe it did; but it is a thing that might readily have occurred, if Mr. McBride had proffered his resignation. If Mr. McBride had insisted on resigning and had advised the Lieutenant-Governor to call upon the Leader of the Opposition, what more could that gentleman have done than Mr. McBride has done, that is to say to the House that the Lieutenant-Governor had acted in accordance with his instructions from Ottawa? The case would not have been advanced one iota by such a proceeding, but an exceedingly dangerous precedent

would have been established. It would amount to a declaration that the Dominion government may compel the resignation of a provincial ministry by instructing a Lieutenant-governor to withhold the Royal Assent from a Bill, which would be absolutely foreign to every principle of provincial autonomy. When we concede that the powers of the legislature are abridged by the right of the Governor-General to withhold assent from a Bill or to disallow it after it has been assented to, we go as far as we think we are obliged to go, and are not called upon to concede that the federal authorities can at any time they are so inclined compel the resignation of a ministry, enjoying the confidence of the legislature and the country, by giving certain instructions to a Lieutenant-governor. This would be reducing responsible government to an absurdity.

One other point may be mentioned. An occasion may arise when a provincial premier may very properly resign for the purpose of securing for the people an endorsement of his course, but this is a question of expediency, not of constitutionality. It is for him to judge and for him only. If Mr. McBride had deemed it desirable to bring about an appeal to the people on the question of Oriental immigration, it would have been singularly injudicious for him to have done so and abandoned his mission to England. This we confess is the narrowest ground upon which his course could have been justified, if he was under such an obligation, but it would have been quite sufficient at the time. Later a vacancy occurred in the representation of Vancouver. Here was an opportunity given to any one, who considered that the Premier had done wrong in not resigning, to test popular sentiment. If Mr. Macdonald really believed that Mr. McBride ought to have resigned, he should have seized the opportunity afforded by the Vancouver election to secure an expression of public opinion; but he did not do so. He permitted the election to go by default, and if after that Mr. McBride had gone to the Lieutenant-Governor and tendered his resignation, he would have been a public laughing-stock. Moreover it would have been useless for him to resign in any event, for he well knew that if he chose to call the legislature together in special session or if he waited until the House again met in the regular course of events, he could secure an expression of opinion as to the views of British Columbia. In short the people had already pronounced in favor of the immigration policy of the government, and the legislature had voiced that opinion. Under these circumstances, his resignation would have been pointless.

We think that what has been said above clearly shows that Mr. McBride has taken the constitutional course, and that he has followed a line of action which can be justified on the score of expediency. When the constitution and expediency coincide there is not much else to be said. We have purposely avoided in this article any reference to the construction which the Lieutenant-Governor has put upon his instructions, or as to the line of action, which he ought to take, if the federal authorities do not assume the full responsibility of his act in the premises. At the very outset of the discussion we contend that the floor of the House of Commons is the place where the action of a lieutenant-governor may properly be inquired into.

Australia, if a special cable dispatch is to be believed, is about to embark upon a unique advertising scheme, the result of which will be awaited with interest by Canadians. It is stated that the Commonwealth has an agreement with a well-known novelist to "write up" the country, with the object of diverting the stream of immigration from Canada thereto. Australians firmly believe they soon will enjoy as great popularity as Canada, and the Federal authorities are now engaged in perfecting elaborate plans for making the attractions of Australia better known in Britain.

Those who happen to harbor the notion that Russia is "down and out" as a great sea power will shortly be called upon to revise that opinion if the Czar's government succeeds in an ambitious programme which it has now in hand. It is now announced from an authoritative source that Russia is planning the creation of five fighting squadrons, two of which will be stationed in the Pacific, two in the Baltic and one in the Black Sea. The cost will amount to between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000. The government intends to ask the Duma for the whole sum en bloc, leaving the Ministry to decide how much will be spent annually.

Everyone will await with great interest confirmatory news of the reported rich placer strike on Ingenika River, a small tributary of the Finlay, which comes from Hazelton. When one considers the vast extent of virgin ground within the boundaries of this great province, one is quite prepared for frequent announcements of important gold discoveries, and it would be a little surprise if the latest find turned out to be very valuable. Prospectors and miners hold to the belief that there must be numerous other areas in the northern districts containing as rich gold deposits as those which made the Yukon famous, and as roads and trails are built to make these undiscovered tracts accessible, the likelihood of such finds being reported is a constantly increasing factor in the situation.

If you don't take care of the necessities, the luxuries will take no care of you.

Some of the Most Handsome Bedroom Furniture

we have ever shown has just been put on show—third floor. Handsome creations that aren't offered elsewhere. Furniture styles that are worth a special visit from you. There are many other new arrivals in the furniture store. Come in today, or any day.



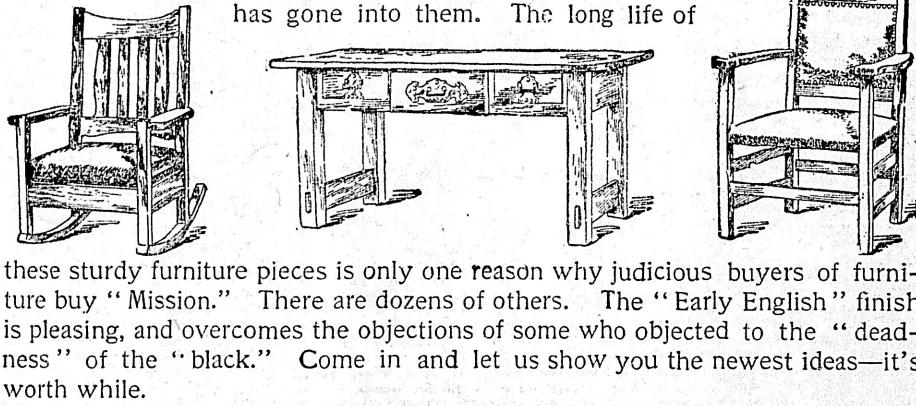
Have You Visited The Carpet Department This Year?

If you have not seen the handsome rugs and carpets offered there you should without delay, pay this department a visit. The new arrivals are unusually attractive. Pleased to have an opportunity to show these very handsome new designs.

JUDICIOUS BUYERS

OF FURNITURE CHOOSE "MISSION"—ITS LIFE IS LONG AND USEFUL

"OPEN-FACED AND EASY TO UNDERSTAND" is Mission Furniture! There are no curves, no swirls or "carving" to mystify or offend us. Instead, we see artistic simplicity in their plenitude of timber. Their strength and stability make them congenial companions for many days. Little, short of fire, is likely to destroy their usefulness, and money put into "Mission" Furniture is not expended for the superfluous and ornamental, but for the supplying of usefulness. Our present offerings of this class of furniture is unusually large and complete. The range of different articles and the choice of styles in each is better than is offered elsewhere in the city. These pieces reflect great credit upon the hand that fashioned them, and are the result of the outpouring of his intelligence, sentiment and imagination—all pleasing pieces that fairly breathe the human spirit that has gone into them. The long life of



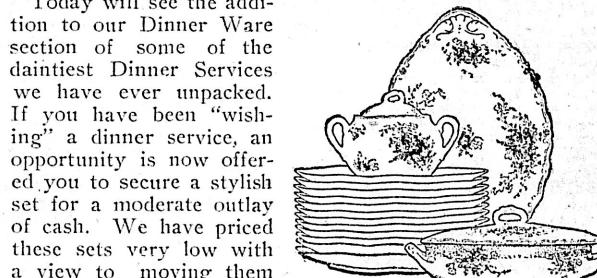
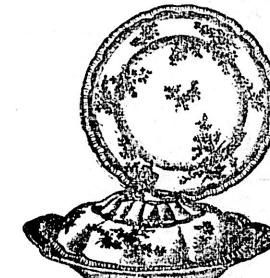
these sturdy furniture pieces is only one reason why judicious buyers of furniture buy "Mission." There are dozens of others. The "Early English" finish is pleasing, and overcomes the objections of some who objected to the "deadness" of the "black." Come in and let us show you the newest ideas—it's worth while.

OURS IS A CHINA STORE DIFFERENT AND BETTER THAN THE REST

This is without doubt the best China Store in the Province. There is gathered here a great variety of good things in China and Glass. The dainty creations of the Wedgwood Potteries, the charming Ahrenfeldt Limoges China, the wares of Doulton and all the best makers you'll find here in plenty. The large direct importations enable us to make the prices interesting on this superior merchandise.

In Cut Glass we also have the best—The famous Libby Cut Glass. Better see this Glass in the "Sparkle Box," a fine, large, brilliantly lighted room built especially for the purpose.

TODAY'S ADDITIONS IN DINNERWARE WILL PLEASE YOU



Today will see the addition to our Dinner Ware section of some of the daintiest Dinner Services we have ever unpacked. If you have been "wishing" a dinner service, an opportunity is now offered you to secure a stylish set for a moderate outlay of cash. We have priced these sets very low with a view to moving them quickly. An error on the part of the manufacturer is responsible for some surplus stock in this line. In some manner he has almost doubled our large order, hence the necessity to make room.

Just give us the opportunity to show you these new sets, we know you'll like them. And when you are on the First Floor you'll see many other interesting offerings. In china and glass and silver there are hundreds of dainty things bought specially for you.

CHIEF AMONG THE ORIENTAL RUGS ARE THESE MIRZAPORES

Chief among the excellent values in Oriental Rugs is our fine showing of Mirzapore Rugs from India. This is a splendid rug, with wearing qualities unexcelled. The handsome design, the fine colorings, the rugged surface combine to make it a most suitable rug for dining room, library, hall or hearth. Come in, and let us show you these and other "Orientals."

You are protected in buying Oriental Rugs, or any carpet or rug, at this store by our guarantee of quality and satisfaction. This store with its fine record for honest merchandise, stands back of every rug or yard of carpet sold here. We are ready to make good any misrepresentation or defect. You're safe in trading here.

MIRZAPORE RUG, size 7 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 2 in. \$35.00
MIRZAPORE RUG, size 8 ft. x 11 ft. 4 in. \$50.00
MIRZAPORE RUG, size 9 ft. 3 in. x 12 feet \$60.00
MIRZAPORE RUG, size 10 ft. 2 in. x 13 ft. 2 in. \$65.00
MIRZAPORE RUG, size 10 ft. 5 in. x 14 ft. 4 in. \$75.00
MIRZAPORE RUG, size 11 ft. 2 in. x 14 ft. 4 in. \$80.00

THE IRON BED STOCK IS BETTER NOW THAN EVER BEFORE

There never was shown here a better assortment of Iron Beds than is now offered you by this store. We have always been leaders in this line, but never have we shown a newer, nicer or better lot. We have a great choice of styles and pricings, and show bed values that aren't equalled in any other store in the country.



The Mail Order Way of Shopping Is Satisfactory Here.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Business interests generally throughout Canada will evince a lively concern in the following announcement conveyed in a special Canadian Associated Press cable, dated London, January 10:

The Manufacturers' Association is sending its secretary, Mr. Ben H. Morgan, to enquire into the report on the condition of the markets in Canada and Australasia. He will endeavor to get the Australian government to reduce the tariff, and also to elicit information regarding the amount of encouragement which will be given to manufacturers establishing branches of factories in the various colonies.

On the principle that "it is well to let sleeping dogs lie," one would have supposed that those in high places would have refrained from saying anything calculated to arouse further discussion on the question as to whether justice was done Canada by the Alaskan boundary award. We find, however, the following paragraph in a late issue of the *Halifax Chronicle*:

Mr. D. A. MacArthur, writing in the *University Magazine* on the Alaska boundary award, answers the question whether justice was done by the award of the tribunal. He says: "An examination of the facts of the case leads to the conclusion that the original purpose of the convention of 1825 has been carried out. Nothing has been taken from Canada to which she could establish a clear and positive right."

For a special and obvious reason the people of Victoria trust that the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, to be held at Seattle next year, may prove a great success, but the assurances that this is likely to result are not as satisfactory as we would wish them to be. In the first place, the financial stringency has had the effect of, temporarily, at least, putting a damper upon the enterprise; in the second place, Portland and San Francisco are displaying a jealousy which is a menacing factor; and, in the third place, we notice such expressions as the following from the *Ottawa Citizen*, in a number of the leading Canadian newspapers:

The *Citizen* has been favored with a bundle of literature from Seattle requesting it to boom the Alaska-Yukon exhibition to be held there in 1909. Not long ago the same combination had the nerve to send a representative to Ottawa to propose that the Canadian government should make a grant towards the show. Of course the chief object of Seattle is to clinch the Yukon trade, if possible, but whatever may be thought of the taste displayed in arrogating to itself the right to hold an "Alaska-Yukon" exposition, Canada can at least resent the presumption that we would be bunched into contributing to the show.

At a time when there is a universal disposition to agree that Great Britain confronted with the most tremendous problem in her history—that of Asiatic immigration into certain sections of the Empire—we are all inclined to lend a willing ear to suggestions for a solution. In so far as the natives of India are a factor in the situation, the *Montreal Witness* outlines a plan to deal with that race which, at least, has the merit of being novel. Says the *Witness*:

As far as Canada is concerned, it is not likely to be a serious matter, if we can avoid being disagreeable, as our climate is not suited to the people of India, and they would not take to it in any numbers. But that there needs to be some outlet for their overflow seems obvious, and it would be the part of good statesmanship to find room for it. There are enormous stretches of the earth where the white man cannot live. Are these not the right ones for a new India? There are the lion-haunted wilds of British East Africa, just opposite India. The African races there are but sparse, owing to their uncivilized ways. They will no doubt multiply under safer conditions, but there must be room at present for countless Indian emigrants, who, applying their superior knowledge and industry, could make that land exceedingly prosperous. Such a solution does not, however, meet the question of the rights of British citizenship, which seems at the moment to have all the elements of an explosive of sufficient strength to blow the empire to pieces.

That United States shipping was in a very bad way we were all well aware, but from the following, which we find in the columns of the *Halifax Chronicle*, it would appear that Uncle Sam's sorry plight has heretofore been considerably underestimated:

During the calendar year 1907 there were launched from American shipyards merchant ships aggregating 502,508 gross tons. This total tonnage has been exceeded in a twelve-month but twice in the maritime history of the United States. In the fiscal years 1854 and 1855 the aggregate were respectively 536,046 and 683,450, the latter figures remaining still the record. The difference between now and then is that very little of the new tonnage is for foreign trade, whereas fifty years ago American ships were found on every sea, and the Stars and Stripes were familiar in old-world ports where it is now a stranger. Last year but two steamers of any considerable dimensions were launched from American yards for foreign trade, and these were for a Cuban service which has the benefits of the postal subsidy. While the coasting laws of the United States have conduced to the building of a fleet of domestic commerce carriers, there are few American ships in the foreign trade, and the advocates of the Mail Subsidy Bill contend that if this or some similar measure of Federal assistance is not provided, the American merchant marine cannot be a factor in the carrying trade of the world.

Trinity College, Cambridge, benefits to the extent of £2,000,000 by the death of Lord Pearce, the husband, Sir William George Pearce, chairman of the Fairchild Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, died on Nov. 20th.

The following notice appeared on the fence of a vacant lot in Greenville: "All persons are forbidden to throw ashes on this lot under penalty of the law or any other garbage."

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Tuesday, January 21, 1868.

Thaw.—A partial thaw commenced yesterday, and it is hoped that wet weather will set in earnestly today.

The Buoy.—The gunboat Forward, with Harbormaster Cooper on board, will sail early this morning in search of the Fraser river buoys.

Skating.—A large number of persons were out skating on Harris' pond on Sunday, and yesterday the ice still continued good, notwithstanding the warm weather. Thomas, of the Beehive, was on hand as usual.

Leech River.—We are glad to learn that a subscription, taken around by J. H. Turner, Esq., last week, realized the sum of \$100, and that Page & Co. will resume work in their tunnel in the hope of reaching the back channel shortly. Hydraulics will be introduced, it is probable, by another company of miners.

Central Free School.—This institution will be opened on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

The Enterprise.—Perhaps the steamer will sail for Burrard Inlet on Thursday.

New York, Jan. 17.—John Jacob Astor died today in his sixty-sixth year.

The Isabel arrived yesterday afternoon at four o'clock from Burrard Inlet.

ABOUT PEOPLE

The late Archbishop Murphy, of Hobart, was the last prelate nominated by Pope Gregory XVI, the predecessor of the Pope of the record reign, Pius IX. That (says the *Westminster Gazette*) was in 1846. Two years previously Pope Gregory had raised to the episcopate a promising young ecclesiastic named Monsignor Pecc, whom he sent as nuncio to Brussels, and who was destined to occupy the chair of St. Peter for a quarter-century under the title of Leo XIII. As the sole surviving prelates of Gregory's creation a special intimacy existed between Pope Leo and Archbishop Murphy. A good story is told in this connection. When he was in his seventy-fifth year Archbishop Murphy visited the Vatican. At the close of the audience Pope Leo exclaimed "Well, my dear brother, I suppose we will not meet again in this world." But seven years later Dr. Murphy reappeared at the Vatican, and smilingly reminded Pope Leo of his pessimistic prophecy, and to the great amusement of the Pontiff, chaffingly observed, "So, you see, you are not infallible after all."

There has been replaced in Christ Church, Newark, a memento of the connection of Mr. Gladstone with this ancient borough. It is a brass plate originally fixed to the old organ in the gallery, given by Mr. Gladstone, which was removed when the church was re-built in 1880, and a new organ was installed. The plate has now been replaced and is affixed to the new organ. It bears the following inscription: "Presented to Christ Church, Newark, by W. E. Gladstone, M. P., November, 1839."

The Swedish traveller, Dr. Sven Hedin, has once again added enormously to our geographical knowledge in having lately discovered the true sources of the Brahmaputra and the Indus. To those who know the difficulty of travel in these regions the feat (says the *London Globe*) is a great one. Intense cold, waterless deserts, and little food are a few of the inconveniences to be overcome. It is to be hoped that the Indian explorers now in search of the source of the Yangtse river will be as successful as Dr. Sven Hedin.

His many friends throughout the country will (says the *Glasgow Herald*) be pleased to learn that Dr. Marcus Dods, the principal of the New College of the United Free Church, is recovering from the serious illness by which he was struck down on the eve of the opening of the College session. Since early in October Principal Dods has been ill from pleurisy, supervening on two attacks of influenza which occurred in the spring and summer. The ailment lifted a week or two ago, but the patient's strength was greatly spent, and is slow to return. His doctors, however, are hoping for more rapid recovery when Dr. Dods is able to go south in search of sunshine. This will probably be shortly. He is sitting up for several hours a day, and spends his time reading and writing. It will be in the recollection of those who interest themselves in church matters that the earlier attack of influenza prevented Dr. Dods receiving the congratulations of the last General Assembly after it had appointed him to the principalship, and that the illness from which he is now happily recovering deprived him of the pleasure of delivering the inaugural address to the New College students. The work of his chair had been carried on by Professors Martin and MacEwan, and that arrangement will probably subserve to the end of the session of the college. That there should be rumors of his impending resignation is in the circumstances not to be wondered at, but they are quite unauthorized. The college committee of the church does not meet for six weeks or more, by which time it is hoped that Dr. Dods' restoration to health will be such as will give a fair prospect of his being able to take up his duties in the autumn.

English as She is Wrote

A deaf man named Taff was run down by a passenger train and killed Wednesday morning. He was injured in a similar way about a year ago.—New Jersey Journal.

A Western paper says: "The procession was very fine and nearly two miles long, as was also the report of Dr. Blank, the chaplain."

Here is a curious evidence of philanthropy: "A wealthy gentleman will adopt a little boy with a small family."

A clergyman writes: "A young woman died in my neighborhood yesterday while I was preaching the gospel in a beastly state of intoxication."

On the panel under the letter receiver at the general postoffice at Dublin, these words are printed: "Post here letters too late for the next mail."

Notice in a Hoboken ferry boat: "The seats in this cabin are reserved for ladies. Gentlemen are requested not to occupy them until the ladies are seated."

The following notice appeared on the fence of a vacant lot in Greenville: "All persons are forbidden to throw ashes on this lot under penalty of the law or any other garbage."

BRITISH OPINION

London Standard.—In this month's National Review, Mr. J. L. Garvin contributes a most telling article dealing with tariff reform from a fresh point of view. He has made the somewhat startling discovery that the Liberal Press is showing undeniable signs of hesitation in its adherence to the shibboleth of Cobdenism. This is perhaps too mild a term to use, for Mr. Garvin discerns almost a positive change of attitude. He gives chapter and verse for his statements with ruthless precision. To climb down with grace from an untenable position is always a delicate task. It is interesting to trace with Mr. Garvin the gradual alteration in standpoint which the irresistible logic of facts has produced. According to the extent to which each stood committed the volte face has been more or less violent, but in every case it has happened. We have, first, the brave defiance, then the doubtful appearance in the field, and now at last the retreat in some cases more dignified than in others. The retreat has not yet become rout. That possibly has yet to come. Meanwhile we are grateful to Mr. Garvin for drawing our attention to the wavering line of our opponents. The instances of the dumping of foreign goods upon our markets, the consequent destruction of home industries, and our increasing dependence upon foreign supplies for the necessities of existence on which he detects the hesitation and tergiversation of our adversaries are the very points at which we have uselessly labored to concentrate the struggle. They are the salient angles of our defenses. It is reassuring to have fresh evidence afforded us of their intrinsic strength. In the whole controversy with regard to tariff reform both sides have to recognize that they are dealing not with matters of academic opinion but of solid fact.

London Daily Telegraph.—Certainly the present government are likely to be in the coming session all too short for the work they have in hand. There are to be many sleepy moments this spring. The most democratic majority ever known in England is likely to give the country a real taste of its quality after having been held back from one cause or another during the two preceding sessions. Precedence is to be given to licensing, and such a mighty sword is being forged that the home secretary cannot hope to wield it. Mr. Herbert Gladstone is being unconsciously pushed on one side, and Achilles himself in the person of the chancellor of the exchequer will step out as the champion of the temperance party. It may be that history will repeat itself. Licensing bills have usually proved very thorny things to handle, and in the present case all sections of the licensed trade are prepared to defend the interests which are being wantonly and unjustly attacked to please a party bent on nothing short of prohibition. The session is also to provide another struggle over religious education. Mr. M'Kenna promised soon after his promotion that he would bring not peace, but a sword, and he is faithfully keeping his word. The Welsh members are clamoring for disestablishment; the Nationalist will take care to make the session as Irish as possible. Birrell-driving will take the place of cattle-driving, and the chief secretary is likely to suffer from the hazel, at which he scoffed so persistently a few months ago. If he attempts to introduce a university bill he will but increase the difficulties under which he is festing and groaning in turns. We hope that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will return from the South of France restored in health for he has an arduous session before him. He and his party of sections have to do their big things now or never. They have to show how democratic they can be when they try, what bold deeds they can accomplish, and what giants they can kill. Everything points therefore to an exceptionally lively session when parliament meets on January 29.

London Morning Post.—How many of those who complain that the policy of the self-governing dominions is unjust to the Indians would be prepared to give the government of India a free hand in reforming the Indian fiscal system according to the needs and desires of the Indian people? How many of those who plead that greater consideration should be shown for the opinions expressed by educated Indians would be ready to accede to their repeated demand for a fiscal policy of protection, modified by preference? And of those who would resist the adoption of tariff reform by the Indian government how many could honestly say that they were thinking of the industrial interests of India rather than England? The truth of the matter has been revealed only too plainly in the discussions which have taken place from the time of the proposal to raise revenue to India by levying an import duty on cotton goods. For many years this proposal was resisted on the plea that the poor consumer in India would have to pay more for his garments. But when at last it was found impossible to postpone the measure the import duty was balanced by placing an excise duty upon the products of the Indian cotton mills. In other words, it was considered more important that Lancashire should retain her market than India should develop her own industries, which would give the Indian consumer the benefit of duty-free competition to keep prices down. This policy of callous exploitation, which was adopted by a Liberal government, is a sufficient reason why Englishmen should consider their own position before accusing the Indians of injustice. It is a reason of especial force at the present time, when India is again suffering—as was indicated in yesterday's official communication—from the appalling distress which immediately overtakes a purely agricultural people upon the slightest failure of their crops. Before the citizen nations of the empire can be united by the sense of a joint Imperial responsibility towards the subject races the mother country must abjure her particular iniquity of exploiting India for the profit of Lancashire.

JOHN A. HALL.

Lt.-Col., Comdg. 5th Regt. C. A.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

Fine Showing of the Fifth.

In view of the very small interest the citizens of Victoria show in the militia, I feel considerable diffidence in asking you to spare a little space to correct an error in your remarks about the position of the 5th regiment in the general efficiency competition referred to in your issue of Sunday. This year's returns show that among the contingents of the 5th regiment, No. 1 company of the 5th regiment is first with 686.8 marks out of 900. No. 2 company of the 1st Halifax regiment is second with 681 marks. No. 1 company 5th regiment is third, with 614.8 marks and No. 3 company 5th regiment is fourth with 602.4 marks. The 5th regiment thus obtains first, third, fourth and fourth places. In our practice, which my opinion is the best test of the training of an artillery regiment, No. 2 company of my regiment is first with 350 out of a possible of 400. No. 2 company 1st Halifax regiment second with 325. No. 1 and 3 companies of the 5th regiment, tying for the next place with 300. The gun practice company of the 5th regiment is second with 235 marks.

The highest marks obtained in gun practice by any of the heavy artillery was 297 out of 400. Only one field battery, the 7th, of St. Catherines, same.

Over the crust of the snow, hard by, the little feet of the reindeer fly (Hush, hush, in your little nest), And the fine little bells are ringing! Nothing can reach us or we or harm—Safe in the shelter of father's arm (Hush, hush, the wind's a charm), And mother's voice is singing.

—M. L. VAN VORST.

At the Dominion—

T. E. Crippen, New York City.

G. N. Mansfield, New York City.

Ford Holmes, New York City.

Ed Crawford, New York City.

L. James, New York City.

Boutette, New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Will D. White, San Francisco.

W. E. Flack, New York.

Miss McLeod, Duluth.

Miss Day, Vancouver.

Miss Kellogg, Vancouver.

Lute Verhulst, Vancouver.

Ross Snow, Vancouver.

Fred Johnson, Vancouver.

R. C. Sparling, Vancouver.

A. R. Nichols, Crofton.

E. M. Yarrow, Nanaimo.

Max Grow, Vancouver.

L. R. Tilbury, Vancouver.

Ronald F. Clark, Vancouver.

A. E. Hepburn, Vancouver.

S. Morris, Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Schoeff, Seattle.

W. W. McKinnon, Saskatoon.

S. Street, Victoria.

D. A. Ashley Cooper, Nanaimo.

W. M. Lang, Peachland.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lang, Peachland.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

Builders and Contractors.—We call your attention to our Yates street show window, which is dressed with a complete line of Yale & Towne's Builders' Hardware, which ranks second to none on the market.

We are now ready to give estimates on Buildings from the smallest to the largest.

B. C. HARDWARE COMPANY

Cor. Yates and Broad Streets

One-Third Off Regular Prices 10 Days' Sale "Haviland" China

Charming hand-painted Plates, Bowls, etc., from the famous "Pilkard" Studio. Ideal wedding or birthday presents can be secured here now at these unparalleled low figures.

W. H. WILKERSON 915 Government St. Next to Weiler Bros. Tel. 1606.

Empress Drug Hall

English Belts.....\$1.00 to \$3.00
(La Grippe Preventive)
Ladies' Chamois Vests.....2.00 to 4.00
Gents' Chamois Vests.....2.50 to 4.50

And our 25-cent White Pine Cough Syrup

GEO. A. FRASER 30 and 32 Government Street.

YOU LIE

When you are asleep, and you are certainly asleep when you are not awake to the advantages of strictly up-to-date

Gasoline Engines and Launch Fittings

New stock just arrived. Glad to have you call and inspect same.

HINTON ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

29 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

LADIES DOING XMAS SHOPPING

Our glass front Carriages, at \$1.50 per hour. Charge begins from the time the vehicle leaves the stable.

THE VICTORIA TRANSFER CO.

Telephone 129.

Spanish Luncheon.

Luncheons in which the table is decorated to represent some foreign country are in truth fascinating, but one which may be made especially fascinating and which still is seldom used is the Spanish decoration. If you have a dull mission or mahogany, cherry, or dark oak table you are surely in luck.

In the centre of the table place a scarf of soft scarlet silk which is edged with silver and gilt coins, spangles and fringe. In the centre of this place a dainty tambourine tied with many scarlet and yellow ribbons and filled with scarlet flowers. Smart little candle shades may be made from dainty little Spanish fans decorated with tinsel and pretty little Spanish scenes, such as bull fights. The shades are made by breaking the small wire hold-

ing the sticks of the fan together and substituting scarlet ribbon instead.

Fit the ribbon tightly about the top of the candle shade supporter and tie it securely. At every cover place ribbon tied castanets which have the names written on them in gold. Woe guitars, mandolins and tambourines may be given as souvenirs.

Winter, which strips the leaves from around us, makes us see the distant regions they formerly concealed; so does old age rob us of our enjoyments, only to enlarge the prospects of eternity before us.—Richter.

St. Agnes' Eve

Deep on the convent roof the snows Are sparkling to the moon; My sweetest heart, the winter goes; May my soul follow soon! The shadows of the convent towers Slant down the snowy sward. Still creeping with the creeping hours That lead me to the Lord; Make Thou my spirit pure and clear As are the frosty skies above Or this first snowdrop of the year That in my bosom lies.

As these white robes are soiled and dark, To yonder shining ground; As this pale taper's earthly spark To yonder ardent round; So show me, in yonder the Lamb, To yonder before These. In mine earthly house I am, To that I hope to be,

Break up the heavens, O Lord! and far, Through all yon starlight keen, Draw me, Thy bride, a glittering star, In raiment white and clean.

He lifts me to the golden doors; The flashes come and go; All heaven bursts her starry floors, And strows her lights below. And deepens on and up! the gates Roll back, and far within For me the Heavenly Bridegroom waits To make me pure of sin.

The Sabbath of Eternity, O Sabbath, deep and wide— A light upon the shining sea— The Bridegroom with his bride! —Lord Tennyson.

Style, Quality, Fit, Wear

—That's what you have a right to expect in the clothes you buy.—That's what you'll be assured if you buy that new Spring outfit here.—The best English and Scotch Tweeds, Worsteds and Serges, hand tailored in Canada, are represented in our showing of Spring Apparel.

SUITS

\$15. to \$35.

OVERCOATS

\$10. to \$35.

The fashion centres of the world have contributed to our exposition of Spring Fashions for Men.

OUR STYLES ARE DISTINCTIVE. OUR VALUES STERLING.

Finch & Finch

HATTERS
1107
Government
Street

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

In Woman's Realm

In devoting more space than formerly to the affairs of women, the Colonist is taking a step which it is hoped our lady friends will appreciate. Any communication from them of general interest will be welcome and carefully attended to.

HERE AND THERE

That there are women among all classes in England who claim the right to vote is evident from the latest move of the suffragists. Those who hold property declare that they will pay no taxes till they are given the franchise. They take the ground that there should be no taxation without representation. This will bring the matter into the courts. The English women have the courage of their convictions. If they do not gain the franchise it will not be for want of trying.

There are many women in England as well as elsewhere who do not think that only those who have property should vote. But something will have been gained when the magistrate is compelled to declare that although the holding of property entitles a man to a vote the same thing does not hold good in the case of a woman.

There are a great many people, both men and women, who agree that women ought to have a vote; who think that it would be wiser to wait till legislators were convinced of the justice of their claims than to try to force the issue. If reason and argument will not prevail it is not likely that such exhibitions as have taken place recently will have any avail. The women who are doing good work on the school boards and in charitable institutions of various kinds are doing more to show that they ought to have a share in electing their lawmakers than any number of those who interrupt meetings or even refuse to pay taxes.

We are accustomed to think of Mormons as much-married men. That condition of affairs is fast passing away. In 1896, twelve years ago, Utah was admitted into the Union on condition that no man was henceforth to marry more than one wife. Six years before the church had issued an ordinance forbidding polygamy. A recent article in the North American Review, by Senator Smoot of Utah, states that there are at present not more than four hundred families in the Mormon state where there is more than one wife. The heads of these families are old people, as for sixteen years there have been no polygamous marriages. It will be seen that the condition of affairs which was long looked upon as a blot on the civilization of the United States has almost come to an end.

The New York Tribune has an article on the "Slavery of the Aged," in which there is too much sad truth. The writer looks upon the position of the old people from their own standpoint and shows that old men or women who are forced to live with daughters or daughters-in-law are greatly to be pitied. They are, as a rule, denied that independence so dear to the hearts of all, whether young or old.

Their sons or daughters love them, and, on the whole, wish to be kind to them, but the old folks are allowed to feel themselves in the way. It is hard for those who are in the prime of life to understand why the old are unwilling to abandon those occupations which they have no longer strength to perform. They forget that to be useful is the only condition upon which life is valuable to those who have spent busy lives.

The false kindness which tries to spare them burdens, which are felt to be too heavy for them, but which they feel themselves quite competent to bear, is often but a form of selfishness.

There is no application in the teaching of King Lear. The poor old disengaged king stands for a host who since Shakespeare's time, as before, have found life robbed of all its sweetness by those who owed them most.

I know a woman who begs dressed as a widow, and always has a pretty, fair-haired, dreamy-eyed little girl clinging to her skirt. She lives in two charming rooms quite artistically furnished, with good books well bound in her bookcase, good pictures on the walls and some fine old china in the cabinet and on the mantelshelf. She has a fancy for collecting tea services of old china and when I last heard of her she had five lovely sets. But she has doleful lays in the street, and the child implores the charity of the passers-by.

This woman has a daughter of nineteen at home who sits about all day in a silk blouse, smoking cigarettes and reading impressionist novels.

Quite a number of the women in the street I have described dress as widows, and with their children go on the "chaunting lay," which is the "cant" for singing hymns and woeful ballads in the public thoroughfare.

As I pass along the street of shame I notice three or four women lolling at the doors with "songsters," which they are studying.

One woman seems to be absorbed in the pages of "The Young Soldier," a Salvation Army publication. She is learning one of the hymns in order to sing it in the street with her two children.

The cruelty to little children here is systematic and commercial. They are kept in an emaciated condition in order to excite pity. The alms of the charitable never benefit the children in the least. Almost every farthing of it goes in drink.

able that among the number sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor there are some who are capable of better things. What effect for good is this public degradation to which they are day by day subjected likely to have upon their characters?

It may be said that reformation is not the only object of the punishment of criminals. It is necessary for the good of society that it should be sufficiently severe to deter others from entering upon evil courses. This is quite a correct view of the case, and wise and good men are occupied with the problem of how to deal with criminals so that while the punishment meted out to all is sufficiently severe, it shall be of such a character as to afford an opportunity for reformation to those who are capable of better things.

In the Nineteenth Century the Right Hon. Sir Alfred Wills has a long and very interesting article on the subject of the treatment of prisoners, and in Canada, Sir William Mulock proposes that prisons should be taken out of the cities and that prisoners should be sent to work on a farm. Prisoners, if Sir William's plan is carried out, will be paid for their labor so that on coming out they shall not be utterly destitute.

The writer in the Nineteenth Century impresses upon the authorities the necessity of working for the reformation of those young people who have fallen into dishonest courses, but whose natures are not wholly depraved. Such people may be led to utter ruin by evil companionship and by the great difficulty of getting honest employment when their term of imprisonment is at an end. Accounts are given of prisons where the authorities are attempting to make the prison term the beginning of a new life instead of a long stage on the way to destruction.

Society cannot afford to regard crime lightly, but individuals would do well to remember that it is the best and purest of mankind who have the greatest sympathy with the criminal.

WOMAN'S WORK

On Saturday evening the mission hall of the W. C. T. U. was filled with a large and appreciative audience. The chair was taken by Mr. Parsons, and the Young People's League of the Centennial Church gave a very good literary and musical entertainment.

Next Saturday the concert will be given by the Young People of the Central Baptist Church.

The regular review of Baxter Hive No. 8, Ladies of the Maccabees, will be held in Semple's hall at 2.30 p.m. Tuesday, Jan. 21.

LONDON'S CRAFTY BEGGARS

Here in the north of London is a street in which great neglect is rampant, writes George R. Sims in the London Tribune. It is a street almost entirely of common lodging houses and houses let out in rooms at 10d a night. One room, one family, is the rule, no matter how great the number.

There are more professional beggars living here than in any street in London, and the children, in spite of the vigilance of officials, are constantly exposed in the streets for the purpose of exciting the charity of the passers-by.

"Begging, drink and cruelty" are the characteristics of this awful street.

The ill-treatment of children used for street-begging purposes is active rather than passive. Actual bodily harm is often wilfully inflicted. A woman in a street found that a neighbour with a blind child was doing well by "begging with it." The woman deliberately put poison in the eyes of her own daughter, a pretty little girl of six, in order to blind her and make her more valuable for begging purposes.

The profits of the begging trade are enormous. The women in this street are heavy drinkers. If they were not they would be able to have comfortable homes. When a woman who works on the "widow and child" plan is sober and thrifty she can make a far better income by begging in the streets than by hard work.

I know a woman who begs dressed as a widow, and always has a pretty, fair-haired, dreamy-eyed little girl clinging to her skirt. She lives in two charming rooms quite artistically furnished, with good books well bound in her bookcase, good pictures on the walls and some fine old china in the cabinet and on the mantelshelf. She has a fancy for collecting tea services of old china and when I last heard of her she had five lovely sets. But she has doleful lays in the street, and the child implores the charity of the passers-by.

This woman has a daughter of nineteen at home who sits about all day in a silk blouse, smoking cigarettes and reading impressionist novels.

Quite a number of the women in the street I have described dress as widows, and with their children go on the "chaunting lay," which is the "cant" for singing hymns and woeful ballads in the public thoroughfare.

As I pass along the street of shame I notice three or four women lolling at the doors with "songsters," which they are studying.

One woman seems to be absorbed in the pages of "The Young Soldier," a Salvation Army publication. She is learning one of the hymns in order to sing it in the street with her two children.

The cruelty to little children here is systematic and commercial. They are kept in an emaciated condition in order to excite pity. The alms of the charitable never benefit the children in the least. Almost every farthing of it goes in drink.

"That is to say you will have some idea of its formation, but the image rather tends to destroy a certain grandeur which it possesses, a solemnity which must ever belong to the great open places of the world where earth and sky can meet and the elements have space enough to show the splendour of their gigantic forms." And if Chad is never a glad pageant of blue and green and gold, it is often a tender vision of gray and silver, the harmony in which the spirit of loneliness abides.

"For loneliness is the spirit which haunts the lake, and the traveller will soon or late come under her spell, if long he follows her ways—ways that lead him from rosy dawns over gray waters to sunsets of fire and emerald, past the straits of numberless, silent islands for days and days, yet ever barring his entrance into complete knowledge of herself with impassable mud-shallows and bands of reed and thorn."

"Beef Tea in Haste"

Cut all the fat from a pound of lean, juicy beef, put it on a board and with strong, sharp knife scrape it so quickly that the lean becomes a fine pulp, leaving only the stronger muscles unused. Have ready a very small saucepan, put in the pulped meat, cover with four-tablespoonfuls of cold water; beat it with a silver fork to free the juice, place it on back part of stove on asbestos mat to heat gradually, pressing the pulp occasionally for six or eight minutes. Strain, add a few grains of salt, simmer for about two seconds, and it is ready for use.

"Beef Tea in Haste"

PERSONAL MENTION

The Colonist readers are asked to assist in making this personal column as complete as possible. Send or phone items to the city editor.

The item in the social column of Sunday's issue of the Colonist states that Mrs. Andrews, 1345 Stanley avenue, would receive today and the third Tuesday in each month hereafter, was incorrect. Mrs. Andrews will not receive today.

J. T. Meyer, Bert Hardie and Sydney Child spent an enjoyable week-end at Tod Inlet, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Newlands. Bridge was the attraction of the visit.

H. B. Wilson, who has for some time past been employed upon the local police force, left last night by the steamer Tees on a business trip to various ports along the west coast of the island.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Brown—Dennan

A pretty wedding was solemnized at Ketchikan, Alaska, on January 15, when George E. Browne, of the Rush & Browne mine at that city, and Marguerite Louise Dennan, well known in Victoria, were united in marriage by Rev. Joseph Chapman. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. H. W. Apsch. Mr. and Mrs. Browne intend making Ketchikan their home.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

If too much salt has been added to soup, slice a raw potato and boil it in the soup for a few minutes. The potato will absorb much of the salt.

If a gloss is desired on linen, add a teaspoonful of salt to the starch when making.

Never put salt into soup when cooking until it is skinned, as salt prevents the scum from rising.

A good solution for cleaning silver is composed of one-third pint of ammonia, two-thirds of a pint of alcohol and a tablespoonful of whiting shaken well together. Dampen a small sponge with the liquid and go over the silver quickly, wiping it off with a chamois skin before it dries. Silver will polish much easier if chamois skin is used instead of flannel.

To Fill Cracks in Plaster—Use vinegar instead of water to mix your plaster of Paris. The resultant mass will be like putty, and will not "set" for twenty or thirty minutes, whereas, if you use water the plaster will become hard almost immediately—before you have time to use it. Push it into the cracks and smooth it off nicely with a table knife.

When ironing a colored waist, either of silk or cotton fabric, one should not use too hot an iron and yet it must be hot enough to iron smoothly, without blistering or sticking to the starch.

The Sporting World

"SOCCER MARATHON" VICTORIA ENTRIES

Representatives of Local Clubs
to Capture Valuable
Trophy

It is probably that both senior soccer football teams, the Y. M. C. A. and the J. B. A. A. will be represented in the "Soccer Marathon" that will be run off in Vancouver on Good Friday. Officials of both the Y. M. C. A. and the J. B. A. A. are anxious to have their associations enter candidates, and it is believed that the men will have a good chance to win the race and capture the \$50 trophy offered by Con Jones of Vancouver.

Although the conditions imposed will prevent the fastest men from both clubs entering the contest through their inability to live up to the rule that each club must play up to the best of its senior team, both associations have in the playing ranks of their teams athletes who can negotiate any distance up to ten miles in fast time and who are in the pink of condition.

The management of both associations specifies the selection of their best athletes to not only hold their own with the best on the mainland league but to send a representative who will breast the tape a winner in the Terminal city race.

The entries for the two clubs have, of course, not yet been decided upon and will probably not be chosen until a thorough test as to the respective merits of the two have been made. It is practically certain that both clubs, if represented, will have two or more competitors on the entry list, as it is stated that a running mate is absolutely essential to success, in the assistance he gives in making pace for his com-

In Frank Bayless, the runner who made such a remarkable showing in the Y. M. C. A. Marathon race New Year's day, coming in just against a field, the Y. M. C. A. have a runner who will be well up in the first bunch should he decide to enter, while many other eligibles might be named who can cut out the liveliest kind of a clip for a distance of seven or ten miles.

The J. B. A. A. representatives will give the best of the mainland entries a hard fight. The names mentioned as probable candidates are such men as Todd and Brightman, who are both credited with great turns of speed, and in all endurance. Although nothing definite has as yet been decided as to who will be the choice of the selecting committee, these men at the present are the most prominent. If representatives are sent the clubs will pay the expenses of the trip and provide the men with a trainer.

Screwing the Scrum.

A correspondent writes as follows regarding the legality of screwing the scrum:

"Sir—Please give me a small space in your valuable sporting columns to remedy to the piece headed "Screwing the Scrum." Now as one that has both played the game for years in Australia and have also acted as referee for several important matches and tournaments, you say that it is perfectly legal, but that Victoria men will have to be convinced in black and white. Well I have seen the English rugby team playing that was taken to Australia by the Rev. Mullineux, and it was one of their best scrummages I can assure you that the Australian referees would not allow them to do it if it was not legal, for the benefit of rugby players. I may state that I have the latest rulings on rugby and would be only too pleased to answer any questions put to me.

F. W. BOLWELL.

Tod Inlet.

NELSON MAKES MATCH

Battled to Meet Unholz in Ten-Round Bout Before Pacific Club at Los Angeles

Los Angeles, Jan. 20.—Battling Nelson and Rudolph Unholz have been matched to fight ten rounds in this city on Saturday. Both are members of the Pacific Athletic club. The date has not been definitely set but the fight probably will take place the first week in February.

Nelson and Unholz will fight for 50 per cent. of the gross receipts, to be divided 60 per cent. to the winner and 20 per cent. to the loser. Nelson asked for a ten-round bout, the greater the sum being 5 per cent. of the gross. The weight is to be 123 pounds at some time during the day of the fight.

U. S. Golf Association.

New York, Jan. 20.—Delegates from all the associated clubs of the United States Golf association met here Friday for the annual meeting, which will be held in Delmonico's, Garden City, Beau, on Feb. 10. The meeting will be the opening for the amateur tournament championship tournament. Englewood will probably be awarded the open event and Philadelphia Country and Cheve Chase are applicants for the women's national championship.

John L. on Tommy Burns.

John L. Sullivan, who is filling an engagement in Canadian eastern vaudeville, thinks that Tommy Burns will have little trouble disposing of his opponent. "This fellow Burns is a better man than the United States paper give him credit for, and he will put it all over the colored fighter. Burns seems to like big men. He can hit like a sledge hammer, and if he ever reaches Johnstone the black fellow will quit cold. That's what he did in France with Hart. Hart beaten easily until the white boxer landed him right, and Johnstone just naturally threw up both hands."

Challenge English Collegians

New York, Jan. 20.—That Oxford and Cambridge will be called upon to defend the Rice International chess trophy, in a match by cable, was decided upon at a meeting of representatives of Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton held here yesterday. The four American universities will issue a challenge for the trophy.

J. W. Findlay Resigns

Vancouver, Jan. 20.—At the annual meeting of the Vancouver Athletic club, which will be held this evening, J. W. Findlay tendered his resignation some time ago, and at the last meeting of the board of management of the club it was accepted with regret.

ROOSEVELT FOR THIRD TERM

If he runs, let him first cure his corns. Nothing more efficient than Putnam's Corn Extractor. Being purely vegetable, it causes no pain. Cure guaranteed—Because the best insist on "Putnam's" only.

COAST ATHLETES FOR OLYMPIC GAMES TRYOUT

United States Will Give Pacific Coast
Men Opportunity to Prove Quali-
fication for Big Games

Tacoma, Jan. 20.—Pacific coast athletes are to get a full chance at places on the American team that goes to London this summer to compete in the Olympic games. Because of the expense, the U. S. will not hold one big meet to select men for the team, but has authorized sectional tryouts. One will be held on the Pacific coast, but whether at San Francisco, Seattle or Portland has not been determined. In fact, the men appointed to handle it have not yet received their commissions.

The coast has won deserved recognition for its athletes. After contributing Ralph Rose, Smithson, Heston, Gilbert, Kerrigan, Kelly and other members, the eastern officials know the material is here. An eastern paper says of the tryout as follows:

The executive committee of the American Olympic games committee, consisting of Caspar Whitney, Julian W. Curtiss, Bartow S. Weeks, Gustavus T. Kirby, Joseph B. Macauley, Everett C. Brown, Luther L. Gillette and James E. Sullivan has decided that it is advisable to have an Olympic tryout on the Pacific coast, open to the athletes in the territory of the Pacific Coast association and the Pacific Northwest association of the Amateur Athletic union. This tryout will be held some time in May under the same conditions as the tryouts which will be held in Chicago and in the east.

In allowing this tryout to the Pacific coast the committee stipulates that it will be held with the distinct understanding that it is its aim to be guided in the selection of the team by the winners of the events, but by no means will include on the selected team every athlete who wins an event on the programme.

The committee appointed to look out for this meeting are: S. S. Peixotto, R. L. Hommedieu and Herbert Hauser of the Pacific Coast association; E. E. Morgan, C. C. Holzclaw and A. S. Goldsmith of the Pacific Northwest association.

MOIR LOOKS LIKE DUB IN PICTURES OF FIGHT

English Champion Pugilist No Match for the Clever Canadian

The moving pictures of the Burns-Moir fight which are being reproduced in Eastern Canadian cities makes one wonder how Gunner Moir ever came to be champion of England. If Moir is the best the old land can produce, judging by the pictures of the ten rounds of the fight, there must be a lot of dubs in the British Isles. The pictures of the fight are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy gets a few raps that stirs him up some at that, and the Englishman, who thinks that the fight is over, gets a few raps that the two boxers are good, the best ever produced of a fight in this city. The movements of the two boxers are so clearly shown that one can form a definite opinion as to the fight, which is not always the case with pictures.

Moir towers over Burns like a mastiff over a mouse. He appears to be at least three or four inches taller, more heavily muscled, and looks to land a terrific wallop at any time. Tommy Burns makes him look like a novice at the boxing game, dancing around and landing on him at will, but Tommy

On the Waterfront

CASTAWAYS OF THE DUNDONALD

Graphic Tale of Sufferings of Men Marooned for Eight Months on Island

MIOWERA BRINGS STORY

Men Dug Holes to Live in With Their Hands—Made Coracle to Reach Island

The steamer Miowera, which reached port on Sunday from Australia, brought further details than have been cabled regarding the finding of the castaways from the wrecked bark Dundonald, who for eight months struggled for an existence on well-named Disappointment Island, 200 miles south of New Zealand. The Dundonald, as told, with a crew of 28, was smashed on the rocks of the island March 7 last, and 15 survivors were found at Auckland Island, which they reached in a rudely fashioned boat eight months afterward by the New Zealand government steamer Hinemoa. A complete record of those eight months, an adequate account of the hardships and disappointments and despair of these mariners, will probably never be written; but the little that has been related by those rough sailors shows that they underwent extraordinary experiences, not the least exasperating feature of which was the fact—tolerably certain to them—that food, comfort and some degree of safety lay within five miles of them. But those five miles were miles of angry sea. They had no boat, and until necessity became the mother of invention, and a rude craft was fashioned, those five miles represented the difference between semi-starvation and comparative plenty, might as well have been a thousand leagues.

Tells the Story.

Charles Eyre, A. B., made the following graphic statement to Crosby Smith, of the New Zealand scientific party on board the steamer Hinemoa, when the rescue was made: "The Dundonald left Sydney, wheat-laden for Falmouth, and when off Auckland Islands she encountered a gale. On March 7 land was seen ahead. We tried to wear the ship short round, but she would not stay, and went stern first into a crevace in the cliffs. Orders were given to clear the lifeboats, but it was found to be useless, as there were rocks all round us. The captain ordered us to put on our lifebelts. The steward gave up all hope of saving himself, and said, 'Goodbye, boys, I'm too old to get ashore,' and went into his cabin and shut the door. Soon afterwards the compressed air in the hold blew up the deck. The mate told us to get under the forecastle head, as the ship might be dismasted. We were there two or three minutes when she started shipping seas just at the break of the forecastle. When we saw the seas coming we went on the forecastle head, but were not there more than a couple of minutes when water began to come right over. One tremendous sea washed clean over us, and although we all managed to hang on, the next one washed us all away. I don't know what became of the others, but I was whirled round and round. I caught hold of the foot of the forecastle, but was instantly torn away by the sea. I then caught hold of one of the shrouds and climbed up. As I did so I heard someone following me, and looking back, saw it was an Irishman named John Judge. We went on to the fore top-gallant yard, as it was canted towards the shore. We thought it was touching the cliff, but found it to be about 16 feet away. We were going to try to swim ashore on the end of a rope, but found the rope we had was too short. Unfortunately, we had dropped the only knife we had, and could not cut another rope to lengthen it. We spent the night up there on the yardarm. About an hour before daylight we began to climb down to the forecastle, and found about 12 men there, including the first and second mates. The mate told us to prepare for the worst, as the mast could not stand much longer. He thought we had better cut a few lines, as we might be able to help one another ashore. I had lost my knife, so the mate gave me his, and I went up again and cut away some of the running gear.

A Landing Effected.

"Suddenly I heard a voice from the shore opposite, and found it to be from one of our men, Michael Pui, a Russian Finn. I cut through one of the topsail halyards, threw it to him, and we made fast at both ends. By this means we managed to get ashore. The cliff was about 300 feet high, but at the point just above the mast was a foothold, to climb up with comparative ease. Sixteen of us got ashore, leaving 12 unaccounted for. They were washed away when the big seas struck the ship. I now learned that the first man ashore, Walter Low, called out to us to pass a rope to him, but before this could be done he slipped over the cliff and was never seen again. We were all very much exhausted when we got ashore, being very hungry and cold. When in the foretop the mate told us there was a depot on the island, and when we got ashore we went in search of it. The weather was so thick that we could not tell where we were going, so we turned back. Later on we discovered that there was no depot on that island. This was a great disappointment to the mate, who, with the second mate, had been seriously ill from exposure. We never expected the second mate to recover, but he gradually got better. The mate, however, after finding we were not on the main Auckland island, was disheartened. He sank rapidly, and died on the twelfth day after the wreck. He was over 60 years of age.

Fires Aight Seven Months.

"By this time we had discovered that we were on Disappointment Island.

SALVAGE OF VADSO IS DIFFICULT WORK

Stormy Weather Interferes With Work—Salvors Unable to Get Close

After getting ashore we subsisted on raw mollyhocks. The few matches amongst us were wet, and it was three days before we could get them dry. When we once got a fire going we banked it up, and kept it alight for seven months. Until May we only covered ourselves up with canvas we had got from the ship before she disappeared, but we began to see that we were going to have some cold weather, for snow and hail came on. We then decided to dig holes in the ground. This we did with our hands. Above the holes we built up sticks, and put sods on top, forming huts about 6 feet long and four feet wide. We managed to scrape through the winter all right by living on mollyhocks and seals. When we saw the seals first bobbing up on the water we thought we had got the sea-serpent alight! We did not know how to kill them. At first we used to whack them on the back with a stick, but one of the fellows happened to hit one of them on the nose, and it rolled over, so after that we had no difficulty in despatching them. In the beginning we used to cook everything by putting it on the flames, but afterwards we made a mud oven, and cooked food on a spit.

Building the Coracle.

"We knew the depot was on the other island, about five miles distant, but we did not know how to get across there. It was decided to build a canvas boat, but we had cut up our sails for clothes and blankets, as we had scarcely any clothes on when we got ashore from the ship. In July three men built a boat of canvas and sticks. To do this we had to put in pieces of our clothes and blankets, and sew them together, and the task was all the harder as the sailmaker and carpenter were both drowned when the ship went ashore. We did the sewing by means of a small bone from one of the birds, with a hole bored in it. We also used a little bit of wire we had. On July 31 a start was made in the boat for the main island. This was reached all right, but as the men could not find the depot, they came back on August 9. They had taken six matches with them, and used four. A second boat was built in September, and one fine morning another party started for the main island. But the boat was smashed by a sea before it could get away. We built a third boat in October, and started again with a party of four—Knudsen, Walters, Gratton and myself. We went over to the large island, but as we reached the shore we struck a rock, and the boat was smashed, sending us all into the water. We scrambled ashore, but the mishap put out a fire which we had carried in the boat on a sod. We carried that fire in order to save a match for we had only two. These two got wet, and even after drying them for three days we could not get a light from them. On the fourth morning we started in search of the depot, and after walking across the island and about 15 miles through bush and scrub, we landed right on it.

Hair Like Spring Poets.

"There was a good boat at the depot, but no sails, so we cut up our clothes to make a sail in order that we could return to Disappointment Island for the rest of the crew. On the next day we tried to sail round for them, but the weather was too bad, and we had some difficulty in returning to the depot. On the following morning we made another start and got there about 3 o'clock. We had found clothes at the depot, and exchanged them for what we had been wearing, and we had also cut each other's hair and beards, which during the seven months we were on the island had grown so long that we looked like a bunch of spring poets. As we got near our old camp our mates did not know us in our new togs, and they thought we were seafarers. Next morning we put half the men ashore where we first landed with the canvas boat, and left them to make their way over to the depot. Then we took the second mate and the others round to the depot. We had been seven months on Disappointment Island. We saw from a piece of paper in the depot that the Tutankai had been there on February 1, and that some other government boat would call in about six months, so we were on the lookout for a boat every day after we got to the depot. You can imagine our delight when the Hinemoa put in an appearance. When we got to the depot we found only ship's biscuits and tinned meat—no tea, butter, sugar or coffee. We found the door of the depot open, and it was evident that some of the stores had been purloined. We found an old pattern gun in the hut, and after a time got it to work. We used the roots of a plant (stibocarpus polaris) for vegetable. It was not bad when boiled. We made coffee from sea biscuits by roasting them. We afterwards found a little at the Enderby Island depot."

The party on the Hinemoa were naturally anxious to visit the spot where so many months had been spent and so many privations endured by the plucky, persevering sailors. While they were examining and photographing the huts and examining the island for plants and rocks, a party of four of the castaways had gone over the hill to their first camp to perform the sad work of exhumeing the remains of the mate of their ship. This took a couple of hours, and while this was being done the captain spent the time in searching more of the shore line for traces of the castaways. The Hinemoa was then taken back to Port Ross. All the passengers and the ship's company jaded to attend the funeral. The party numbered about 60. The service was a most impressive one. The captain read the Anglican church funeral service, and the body, which had been enclosed in a sea chest, was lowered to its last resting-place by the second and third mates of the Dundonald."

The steamer Tees left last night for Cape Scott and way ports of the west coast. The steamer Mongolia, from the Orient for San Francisco, has been detained at the Golden Gate owing to a case of smallpox on board. The steamer City of Puebla reached port on Sunday, after a fair passage from San Francisco. The steamer landed 86 tons of general cargo here and 1,250 tons for the Sound. The passengers totaled 153. Those who debarked here were: Thomas Millard, Miss Julia Millard, Mrs. J. H. Weir, Theodore Fricke, Thomas Adams, James Adams, H. B. Nelson, R. Armstrong, May A. McKilligan and fifteen second class passengers.

News has been received from Skagway that the steamer meteor of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company had been caught in a heavy gale in Queen Charlotte Sound and had narrowly avoided serious disaster. The ship lies low in the water when loaded and she carried a full cargo and heavy deck load when she left Seattle northward bound early in the month.

A gale struck her in the Sound and the waves washed her decks time and again. Rolling heavily in the piling seas, the lashings of the ship's deck load worked loose and broke, allowing the load to slip. For an instant the Meteor slipped her side deep into the sea and it seemed as though she were going to turn turtle. Then the deck load, including some heavy boilers and other cargo, slipped into the sea and the vessel righted and staggered on her course. No other damage was reported by her to the Jefferson, which saw her anchored near Seymour Narrows, north of Ketchikan.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Tatoosh, Jan. 20, 9 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind southwest, 10 miles an hour. Bar. 29.75, temp. 45. Four-masted barkentine in sight, inward bound.

Tatoosh, 1 p.m.—Weather is cloudy, rain, wind west, 30 miles an hour. Bar. 29.85, temp. 42. Four-masted barkentine and a two-masted steamer passed in at 12 o'clock. Estevan reports a steamer hull down passing in at 1 p.m.

Tatoosh, 7 p.m.—Clear, wind west, 25 miles an hour. Bar. 29.98, temp. 43. Ship and schooner outside, bound in; cannot make out signals.

SEA BURIAL FROM STEAMER MIOWERA

Passenger From Sydney Died Four Days Before Liner Reach Port and Was Lowered Into Sea

Four days before the arrival of the steamer Miowera of the Canadian Australian line, Capt. Hemming, which reached port on Sunday night from Comox and way ports passed the steamer Vadso stranded near Cape Lazo on Saturday night, when a strong southwest storm was blowing. The wrecking steamer Salvor sent to aid the steamer by the B. C. Salvage Company, was unable to accomplish anything then or on Sunday owing to the heavy gale. The steamer Maude has also gone north to aid in the work, and Sunday morning she took a boiler and pump on board from the Salvor. The Maude was caught in the storm when proceeding to the wreck, and in the rolling the lashings of the boiler broke, and it was lost overboard. The Maude went to Baker's passage for shelter, while the Salvor rode out the gale near Cape Lazo. The water is shallow where the steamer struck and the wrecking steamers have difficulty in getting close to her. The Cascade was signalled from the Salvor yesterday morning and some pumps and wrecking gear were put on board that vessel, it being hoped that with the shallow draught she would be able to get alongside.

The heavy storm of Sunday is thought to have aggravated the injuries of the stranded steamer. The wind blew very heavy on Sunday, reports from Tatoosh stating that a velocity of 76 miles an hour was reached there.

INDIO-CHINA LINER ON THREE BROTHERS

Survivors Had Belongings Looted by Natives—All On Board Were Saved

A despatch from Amoy, China says that the Indo-China steamer Yik Sang has been wrecked near Three Brothers rocks. The captain and others of the crew reached shore and were well treated by the natives.

The chief officer and the remainder of the crew reached shore, but their belongings stolen and the whole party was detained until the Chinese officials were communicated with. Finally they were given an escort to Swatow.

HARTFIELD REINSURED AT A HIGH RATE

Vessel For Which Alarm is Felt Owing to Finding of Wreckage is Quoted at 85 Per Cent

The British ship Hartfield has been added to the reinsurance list and quoted at 85 per cent owing to the alarm felt for the safety of the ship as a result of the wreckage found at Estevan Point.

The high rate of her reinsurance in London, fixed after the receipt of the news of wreckage found on the Vancouver rocks, shows that she has been practically given up by men who are expert on such matters.

The claim that her deck fittings may have washed overboard is considered unsound by mariners familiar with the ship and her condition in a storm. She was a large iron vessel of 1,815 tons and in ballast from Valparaiso, riding so high in the water that the largest combers could not reach her decks.

She was considered a fine sea vessel and rode the waves, especially when in ballast, like a cork. If through being crippled she had fallen into the trough of seas heavy enough to sweep her decks, her sand ballast unquestionably would have shifted and the ship turned turtle and plunged to the bottom. There are many who believe this to have been the fate of the Hartfield and there are few who know all the conditions who have hope of her ever being heard of again on the sea.

The lost ship's crew is not thought to have numbered thirty men as at first reported. She was not in the habit of carrying more than four or five apprentices boys and with some fifteen sailors, cook, carpenter, captain and three mates probably carried a complement of about twenty-five men.

The revenue cutter, Thetis and Perry, which were dispatched to search for further trace of the ship, after news of the wreck was received here, have been recalled from their vain task and the former is lying at Neah Bay, while the latter is at Port Angeles.

METEOR'S DECKS WERE SWEEP IN A STORM

Skagway Liner Had Severe Buffeting in Queen Charlotte Sound When Bound to Skagway

News has been received from Skagway that the steamer meteor of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company had been caught in a heavy gale in Queen Charlotte Sound and had narrowly avoided serious disaster. The ship lies low in the water when loaded and she carried a full cargo and heavy deck load when she left Seattle northward bound early in the month.

A gale struck her in the Sound and the waves washed her decks time and again. Rolling heavily in the piling seas, the lashings of the ship's deck load worked loose and broke, allowing the load to slip. For an instant the Meteor slipped her side deep into the sea and it seemed as though she were going to turn turtle. Then the deck load, including some heavy boilers and other cargo, slipped into the sea and the vessel righted and staggered on her course. No other damage was reported by her to the Jefferson, which saw her anchored near Seymour Narrows, north of Ketchikan.

UNDERWRITERS MUST PAY FOR THE TACOMA

The Northwestern Steamship Company Wins Suit for Insurance of Seized Blockade-Runner

Federal Judge C. H. Hanford has rendered a decision at Seattle in the case of the Northwestern Steamship Company against the Maritime Insurance Company of England, by which the plaintiff can collect the full insurance on the vessel Tacoma, which was captured by the Japanese while trying to run the blockade at Vladivostok during the Japanese-Russian war. The war was for about \$13,000, and was for war risks only.

The Tacoma cleared from Seattle in 1905 with orders for Shanghai, and with secret orders from President John Rose of the Russian port. The boat carried 9,000 barrels of beef and other contraband of war for the Russian forces. The boat tried to get through Soya strait, then through the Okhotsk sea and Boussole strait, but was caught in the ice and held for forty days, being freed March 13, 1905, and captured the next day by the Japanese cruiser Takachoko. The cargo and ship were adjudged a prize of war by the Japanese prize court. The boat, when captured, was sailing for a Japanese port to reprovision.

The decision of the Japanese prize court is found by Judge Hanford to rest on the mere epithet, "deceitful action" and a misundertanding of international law. He holds that there is a wide difference between efforts to avoid capture by keeping away from the waters patrolled by belligerent ships and mere tricks to deceive captors or to conceal property of a belligerent or to defeat the right of a belligerent to search any vessel suspected of being engaged in contraband trade. The rule of international law is to confiscate contraband goods discovered in a neutral vessel, but the vessel is not forfeited unless the contraband belongs to the owners of the ship or they have aggravated the case by attempting to deceive the captors.

In this instance there was no such ground of forfeiture. The ship cleared for Shanghai, and that may have been a fraud upon newspaper reporters and spies, as it prevented them from obtaining official information of the destination of the Tacoma and transmit the news to every place of importance, which would have facilitated the Japanese cruisers in effecting her capture without much loss of time in searching, but the court holds that the false documents were not intended to and could not deceive those who might be the likely captors, because, in addition to the false documents, the ship carried other papers containing true information and all that the belligerent searching vessels were entitled to know.

It is Judge Hanford's conclusion that the decision of the prize court of Japan was arbitrary and the loss was not attributable to any conduct of the owner which was prejudicial to the rights of the insurance companies.

The Canadian-Mexican liner Lonsdale is about due from Mexican ports. The steamer left Guaymas, according to information received by the local office of the company, on January 11, instead of Salina Cruz as reported, and is about due at this port.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

Steamers to Arrive From the Orient.

Vessel From Due.

Bellerophon Jan. 22

Empress of India Feb. 3

Monteagle Feb. 22

From Australia.

Orlana Jan. 26

Aorangi Feb. 12

From New Zealand.

Den of Ruthven Jan. 21

From Mexico.

Lonsdale Jan. 22

From Liverpool.

Princess Ena Oct. 31

(Arrived Montevideo Dec. 3)

(Arrived San Diego, Jan. 16.)

Bellerophon, sailed Nov. 9

Ning Chow Dec. 5

Antiochus Jan. 4

From Skagway.

Princess May Feb. 2

Northern British Columbia ports.

Queen City Jan. 27

Amur Jan. 27

PHIL R. SMITH IS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Must Stand Trial at Next Assizes on Charge of Criminal Libel

Phil R. Smith, of the Victoria Printing & Publishing Company, who issued "The People's Press" January 10, in the interest of ex-Mayor Morley's campaign, was committed to stand trial at the next assizes on the charge of defamatory libel against J. S. H. Matson, managing director of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, by Magistrate Jay in the city police court yesterday morning. The charge on which Mr. Smith was committed sets forth that there was published in the People's Press, under the head of "Rumors" the following: "Elections are generally prolific of rumors. This year is no exception to the rule. Our man about town was detailed, the other evening, to make an investigation. A confirmation of his report has been obtained by our famous astrologer casting the horoscope. That the difference between actual cost and the sum obtained from the city (thereby meaning the corporation of the city of Victoria) by the Esquimalt Water Company (thereby meaning the Esquimalt Waterworks Company) goes to a certain newspaper manager (thereby meaning the said John Samuel Henry Matson) in consideration of his active interest in the public welfare."

Witnesses were called to prove the publication and circulation of the People's Press and Mr. Matson was called to give evidence of a conversation with the accused.

J. H. Austin, deputy registrar, was the first witness, producing the declaration of partnership of the Victoria Printing & Publishing Company, which showed Phil R. Smith as manager, and Joseph Wachter, of Victoria West, gave evidence of copies of the People's Press, containing the libel charged, having been brought to Leroy's cigar stand, where he was employed by Alex. Stevens, who works for Smith, and who asked that they be circulated without charge. Some copies were produced as exhibits.

Alex. Stevens was next called, and told of having been given orders by his employer, Phil R. Smith, to take the newspapers in question to Leroy's cigar stand for circulation. In doing so, he had obeyed Smith's instructions.

J. S. H. Matson, managing director of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, next called, was shown a copy of the People's Press. He told of having seen a similar copy while having the Esquimalt car at Leroy's cigar stand. He had read portions of it, and had seen the cartoons. He had read an item in which he was styled "The Political Boss," and finding himself so styled, went to the meeting at Semple's hall, Victoria West, that night, January 10. Ex-Mayor Morley was speaking, and witness asked him to stick to the truth. Phil R. Smith, who was chairman, said he would give witness a hearing when Mr. Morley finished speaking. He did so, and he had thanked him. He had not then seen the item in the People's Press headed "Rumors" or that entitled "Dictating Its Policy," until late at night, after the meeting. Next morning he went to Mr. Smith's printing office and saw the defendant there. As near as he could remember he said to Smith: "Why is it that you've taken upon yourself to slander me in such a manner?" What have I done to you? I didn't see your remarks about me in this—the People's Press—until after the meeting, and it's a good thing for you and for me that I didn't." Smith asked why, and he had replied: "Instead of thanking you for the hearing I would probably have thrashed you on the platform." Mr. Smith had replied that that would have been rather bad, and witness had said that it would have been bad for both. Smith then began discussing the Colonist, beginning by asking him if the policy of the paper was solely dictated by him, to which he had replied that it was. Smith said if the policy of the Colonist was directed on proper lines or along a proper course witness would be the strongest man in western Canada in five years.

A lengthy discussion regarding the item, headed "Rumors," then took place. Smith had asked him: "Can you state that it is an incorrect statement?" and he had replied "Can you as an honorable man state otherwise? Do you believe in your heart that the statement is correct as published in the People's Press?"

Smith said in answer: "I should like to believe all you say is correct, but I have watched the editorials of the Colonist for some time past, and it looks to me as if it's true. I can see your hand in the editorials of the Colonist in endeavoring to get the people to purchase the Esquimalt waterworks. I'd like to believe it's not true; I'd like to believe all you say is true."

He had then said: "If what the People's Press states is correct there is no reason why I should be connected with the Colonist for 24 hours; I should not be at large, but should be taken into court and given all that the law allows."

On that occasion witness also stated that there were thousands of copies of the Colonist delivered daily to houses in the city, and he wished the people who read them to believe every statement they contained, as he was endeavoring to publish a clean publication and to tell the truth. If the Colonist could not be continued on those lines he did not want anything to do with it. Smith spoke of ex-Mayor Morley and of how the Colonist was going after him, and he had replied the Colonist had not said anything unkind of Morley this year, and had not the slightest intention of doing so.

Mr. Smith did not deny that he believed this statement headed "Rumors," and that the witness was the person meant therein. He said to Smith before leaving: "I will give you the whole of the day to apologize, if you do not, I will publish the whole of your paper in the Sunday issue of the Colonist; a portion I will treat in a different way on Monday. Smith then said he'd like to believe what witness had said, but didn't see how he could. He had not wished to be forced into the publishing business, but if he was, anyone who carried on such pranks as witness did in connection with the waterworks company would certainly be gone after most unmercifully."

Witness had recalled a conversation with him, which Mr. Smith began in the Esquimalt tram some months before when they were going from the city together. Smith had then used these words: "We can understand it: Sam Matson from school trustee to manager of a newspaper." Witness had said: "It is remarkable, isn't it, and there had been no further conversation between them from that day until the morning following the publication of the People's Press. The conversation on that occasion lasted about three-quarters of an hour. He had detailed the salient features.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moresby, Mr. Matson said he had been and was still engaged as a broker, and would be quite willing to deal with business in real estate, buying and selling shares, etc., in a legitimate way. In answer to a number of questions reiterated by Mr. Moresby regarding witness' knowledge of attempts to sell the Esquimalt Waterworks company to the city, witness replied that he had no knowledge of the company's business with regard to the city or other transaction. He knew nothing of any negotiations.

"Will you swear that there has not been some talk in the city by people interested in finding the price at which the Esquimalt company was willing to dispose of its holdings to the city?" Mr. Matson replied that he knew no more about the matter than the ordinary man in the street. As such he had met Mr. Lubbe on Government street, and Mr. Lubbe had then stated that he proposed to hold out for \$1,300,000 or \$1,400,000 for the holdings of the Esquimalt company, and witness had told Mr. Lubbe he should give the people a chance. Mr. Lubbe had replied that he wouldn't reduce the price.

"Don't you know the Esquimalt company never obtained one cent from the city of Victoria?" asked Mr. Moresby.

"No, I do not. The way I read the item headed 'Rumors' was that it meant that I was getting a monthly allowance from the Esquimalt Waterworks company. What I state is that your client says I'm receiving money from that source and I want him to prove it. I don't even know what price the Esquimalt company is willing to take or the city is willing to give."

"Do you know whether any sum has been obtained from the Esquimalt Waterworks Company?"

"I don't know anything at all about it." Mr. Moresby then inquired concerning Mr. Matson's appointment as managing director of The Colonist, and witness said he was willing to produce the minutes of the directors' meeting at which the appointment was made.

Mr. Moresby asked if there were any rumors current that he would benefit from the sale of the Esquimalt waterworks to the city.

Witness replied: "None that I'm aware of."

The only rumors he had seen or heard were those which appeared in the item complained of.

As near as he could remember he said to Smith: "Why is it that you've taken upon yourself to slander me in such a manner?" What have I done to you? I didn't see your remarks about me in this—the People's Press—until after the meeting, and it's a good thing for you and for me that I didn't." Smith asked why, and he had replied: "Instead of thanking you for the hearing I would probably have thrashed you on the platform." Mr. Smith had replied that that would have been rather bad, and witness had said that it would have been bad for both. Smith then began discussing the Colonist, beginning by asking him if the policy of the paper was solely dictated by him, to which he had replied that it was. Smith said if the policy of the Colonist was directed on proper lines or along a proper course witness would be the strongest man in western Canada in five years.

A lengthy discussion regarding the item, headed "Rumors," then took place. Smith had asked him: "Can you state that it is an incorrect statement?" and he had replied "Can you as an honorable man state otherwise? Do you believe in your heart that the statement is correct as published in the People's Press?"

Smith said in answer: "I should like to believe all you say is correct, but I have watched the editorials of the Colonist for some time past, and it looks to me as if it's true. I can see your hand in the editorials of the Colonist in endeavoring to get the people to purchase the Esquimalt waterworks. I'd like to believe it's not true; I'd like to believe all you say is true."

He had then said: "If what the People's Press states is correct there is no reason why I should be connected with the Colonist for 24 hours; I should not be at large, but should be taken into court and given all that the law allows."

On that occasion witness also stated that there were thousands of copies of the Colonist delivered daily to houses in the city, and he wished the people who read them to believe every statement they contained, as he was endeavoring to publish a clean publication and to tell the truth. If the Colonist could not be continued on those lines he did not want anything to do with it. Smith spoke of ex-Mayor Morley and of how the Colonist was going after him, and he had replied the Colonist had not said anything unkind of Morley this year, and had not the slightest intention of doing so.

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success command Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 316

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing to it to hurt even a baby

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

40 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

FARMS AND ACREAGE

\$4,500—10 acres Gordon Head, A1 fruit land, 3 acres in strawberries and other small fruits 4 roomed house, only 6 miles from Victoria.
 \$4,200—Cowichan district, 50 acres, 18 to 20 acres cultivated and fenced, good running stream all the year round; some excellent fruit land.
 \$5,250—Colwood, 90 acres, 16 acres cultivated and fenced, new 4 roomed house, barns, stables, etc., young orchard and small fruits of all descriptions, live stock, etc.
 \$1,000—Westholme, 38 acres on Chemainus river, 2 miles from station, large water frontage, good land, will grow anything, small house.
 \$90 per acre—Elk lake, 50 acres of rich fruit land, lightly timbered and easily cleared, running stream all the year round, 9 miles from Victoria.
 \$20 per acre and upwards—Salt Spring Island, large acreage with improvements, on the water front of Vesuvius bay, will subdivide to suit.
 \$5,000—Gallano Island, 28½ acres, small portion cleared, 9 roomed house, barn, good bearing orchard, all good land, a large portion easily cleared, some excellent timber; can also purchase live stock.
 \$1,000—Metchosin, 100 acres of wild land, large portion good, with cedar swamp.
 \$150 per acre—10 acres water frontage, close to Victoria. Terms, Fruit Farms—Rockside, the famous Palmer orchard, subdivided 3 to 6 acres. Full particulars at office.
 \$12,500—Somenos, 200 acres on railway, close to station, 60 acres cultivated, 10 acres slashed, balance all good land, 6 roomed house, large barn, stables, etc., good stock farm.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

\$5.00 per acre—Texada Island, 2,200 acres of timber, mineral and agricultural lands, very large water frontage.
 Fruit Farms—Rockside, the famous Palmer orchard, subdivided 3 to 6 acres. Full particulars at office.

HOUSES AND LOTS

Three lots and very large dwelling, centrally located, and only five minutes from post office. Will be sold at sacrifice price.
 \$1,300—Cottage and 2 lots, each 50 x 140. A bargain.
 \$2,600—5 roomed cottage, brick foundation and 3 lots, on terms.
 \$2,000—5 roomed cottage with bath and sever on Pandora street, easy terms.
 \$3,500—2 story dwelling, nicely situated on car line, only \$600 cash required.
 \$250 cash and monthly instalments of \$40 each, will purchase a two-storey dwelling well situated, less than 10 minutes from the P. O. Price only \$2,750.
 \$3,000—Large corner lot on Dallas Road, with two cottages.
 \$2,000—Douglas Gardens—Cholice lot, facing south, 56x158, front and back entrance.
 BARGAIN—Two lots (corner) Work street, opposite machinery Depot. Only \$2,100.
 5 lots in the Fairfield Estate, large size, three of them corners, \$2,000 for all—or can be bought separately on terms.
 \$800—Will purchase a water lot, in James Bay on car line. Terms.
 \$4,200—8 roomed house, with 2½ lots on one of James Bay's best streets. Fruit trees and close to park and sea. Very cheap and can be had on terms.
 For Fruit and Farming Lands, Call for Printed List.

Only One of the Kind

Situated on Boyd Street, James Bay, two hundred yards from Dallas Road and the sea. Fine view of the Olympics.

TWO LOTS—5-ROOMED COTTAGE

Containing all modern conveniences. Deep, black soil—will grow anything.

Former Price - - - \$3,000

For Immediate Sale - - - \$2,750

This is one of the few chances of obtaining a house in a desirable location at small cost.

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

Money to Loan, Fire Insurance Written, Stores and Dwellings to Let

Phone 1076

30 BROAD STREET

P. O. Box 428

\$25 Cash Down

51x135 lots on Shakespeare Street. Sixty foot street and not far from car line

\$300 Each

\$25. every three months at 7 per cent

Elizabeth Street

Two lots 54x134 each, with splendid view of the gorge

\$475 Each

Easy Terms.

Established
1858

A. W. BRIDGMAN

Telephone 86

41 Government Street

A Cheap Cottage in James Bay for \$1,950

Five large rooms, bath, pantry, hot and cold water, electric light, sewer connection, small stable. Lot 60 x 115.

Easy Terms

PEMBERTON & SON

625 FORT STREET

An Exceptional Chance

A City Lot for \$450

Situated within two blocks of the City Hall. If you are on the look-out for a good chance to make money, now is your opportunity. The owner is very much in need of ready cash. His loss is your gain.

GRANT & LINEHAM

Telephone 664
Money to Loan

2, VIEW STREET P.O. Box 307
Fire Insurance Written

Rents are High Own Your Own Home

Five Rooms, bath room and pantry. In James Bay, seven minutes' walk from the Parliament Buildings. In good location. Delightful surroundings.

\$2,750. \$700 Cash, Balance Easy Terms

\$700 Cash and Balance on Easy Terms

Will Buy a New and Thoroughly Modern Bungalow

BOND & CLARK

P.O. Box 336

614 TROUNCE AVENUE, VICTORIA, B.C.

GET IN THE PROCESSION TO ROCKLAND PARK

GOOD ACTIVITY IS SHOWN. WE WILL TAKE YOU OUT TO INSPECT PROPERTY ANY TIME CONVENIENT TO YOU,

TERMS:

We will sell for one-fifth cash and the balance extending over two years in equal payments, payable either monthly, quarterly or half-yearly with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. If you are ill bring your doctor's certificate and we will give you a three months' extension. If the purchaser of two or more lots dies at any time before completion of his payments, we will give his estate a clear deed for one-half of the property he has purchased and return all moneys paid on the balance of the property with 6 per cent interest. Thus if a person has bought two lots and only made one payment, his

Work Has Already
Commenced on
improving this
Property

administrators get one clear lot for nothing except merely the payment made, and besides the money paid on the other lot refunded, thereby releasing the estate from obligations, increasing its assets and providing some ready money. The same also applies to the purchase of four, six, or any number of lots up to a dozen. Increases from list prices will always be advertised before they go into effect.

THE PRICE OF LOTS vary from \$350 to \$500 according to location, but gradual increase of prices are anticipated according to demand.

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

TELEPHONE 668

VICTORIA

WINNIPEG

REGINA

TELEPHONE 668

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

TELEPHONE 1424

C. W. BLACKSTOCK & CO.
632 Yates St. REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND LOAN AGENTS Victoria, B.C.

\$25 cash, balance
\$10 per month

\$250—LOTS—\$250

Inquire About This One. Beautiful Home in Excellent Locality

House at \$2,300, close to cars, centrally located. A snap. Modern brick house, Quadra street, convenient to car; worth investigating \$3500. Modern house, large lot, close to car \$4000. Modern house to rent at, per month \$35. Fine house to rent at, per month \$30. Fine house for sale; \$500 cash, balance arranged \$3500. Large store room for rent.

Fine residence, beautifully finished. Excellent locality. Furniture and Fixtures latest designs; will sell with or without furniture. The house is modern and in excellent repair. Has large reception hall, two large drawing rooms, large dining room, den and kitchen, four large bedrooms, two dressing rooms. Large lawns, ornamental trees, fruit trees, small fruits, barn. If you want a house you should not miss this one.

Farm Property Mining Stocks, Timber Limits, Coal Lands

Provincial Agents for London Life Insurance Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 787

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS
ESTABLISHED 1890

Two Acre Sites

S.W. CORNER ST. CHARLES AND RICHARDSON STREETS—A beautiful position, well sheltered and drained. Price for a few days only \$5,000. PART OF BLOCK "H," OAK BAY—Fronting on Park, Margate avenue and St. Louis streets—Fine garden soil, close to beach. Price \$4,000. PART OF SECTION 48, ESQUIMALT—The water-front between Wellington and Nelson streets, having a pretty slope studded with native trees. Will be sold singly. Price, per acre \$3,000.

620 Fort Street

TELEPHONE 30

Victoria, B.C.

Good Revenue-Bearing Property

In the City of Winnipeg

In Exchange for a Residence

In the City of Victoria, or
First-class Fruit Lands
near the City of Victoria.

We can offer several splendid revenue-bearing properties in the City of Winnipeg in exchange for a good residence in the City of Victoria, or for first-class land suitable for fruit or poultry ranching in the vicinity of this city.

If interested, let us know what you have to offer.

Twenty-five Good Lots for \$2,500

Half Cash and Balance in one year. Lots within a stone's throw are held at from \$300 to \$350 each. Only one-and-a-half miles from City Hall. The man who buys these lots should double his money now. This is a forced sale and the greatest bargain we ever had on our list.

Act Quickly. Call up 1246

OAK BAY ACREAGE AND LOTS

The coming residential portion of Victoria, close to Golf Links, beautiful view of Mt. Baker and Straits. Two minutes from car, with ten minute service.

For particulars apply to

The Hugo Ross Realty Co.

Limited, 570 Yates Street

PHONE 1400

Opposite Bank B. N. A.

PHONE 1400

LATIMER & NEY

16 Trounce Avenue Phone 1246

J. MUSGRAVE

Telephone 922 Cor. Broad and Trounce Ave.

Cheapest Buy on the Market

Modern eight room Cottage, nicely finished inside and out, one-and-a-half lot, containing lawn and garden, well situated, near in, very easy terms \$5,250

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

35 Fort Street

Money to Loan

Phone 697

Fruit, Poultry and Dairy Farm. A Going Concern

MUST BE SOLD

For further particulars
consult

Howard Potts

731 FORT ST.

Twenty-eight acres. Eighteen acres cultivated, two-and-a-half acres in fruit. Pretty cottage and garden. Barn and general outbuildings. Horse and buggy, five cows, pigs, ducks, chickens, (best stock on island), all necessary farming implements, both large and small incubators, brooders, etc.

ONLY \$3,000 CASH
required. Balance on terms

Howard Potts
731 FORT ST.

FOR SALE

Exceptionally large Dwelling, containing 12 rooms, suitable for boarding establishment, with two acres, situate in one of the best streets and having a frontage of 380 feet. We recommend this as a good investment.

Price \$7,500 Only

We have also a Business for Sale, which pays well.

For Particulars Apply to

MATSON & COLES

REAL ESTATE, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE

TELEPHONE 65

23-25 Broad Street

P.O. Box 167



This is
a Big
Snap

New Bungalow, Queen's Ave.

Close in, well built, nice large rooms, enamel bath, basins, etc., modern, close to car, and ten minutes walk to centre of town. Price, on easy terms

\$2,700

National Finance Company, Limited

P.O. Box 275

1206 Government St.

'Phone 1363

14 Sections
TIMBER
Surveyed 8,960 Acres

258,800,000 Feet Guaranteed

80% Fir 20% Cedar and Hemlock

Located on fine lake. C. P. R. will have railroad to lake in about 18 months. This is a fine proposition. See map and report.

ROBERTSON & GRIFFITH

Real Estate.

Fire and Life Insurance

City and Farm Lands

Timber For Sale

Mainland News

JAPANESE EMPLOY BOGUS PASSPORTS

Many Endeavor to Cross Into United States by Illegal Means

Ten Japanese caught at the international boundary line in one week with bogus passports shows the wholesale extent to which coolie laborers, subjects of the Mikado, are attempting to deceive the United States Immigration department. The favorite system in vogue is that of the use of the same passport over and over again. Nine out of the ten men who were detained at the boundary last week and finally refused admittance to the United States confessed that they had been supplied with the passports of Japanese now in the United States. These had been mailed back to Vancouver and were resold at from five to twenty-five dollars each.

The system of railroading the Japanese through is being carried out with the greatest care possible. One Japanese, particularly, when questioned by the officers at the boundary, related how he had been passed by the United States commissioner in the Vancouver examining office. He explained all the details of the interview in Vancouver, told in exact language what office he was in, how the doors were arranged and what questions were asked him. In other ways, however, his story became tangled, and finally he broke down and confessed that he had been coached to Vancouver with great care, and diagrams of the offices of the commissioner explained to him so that he would be able to give correct answers to just what questions were asked him.

The Japanese daily paper here today contained a warning to its Oriental readers that so many had been caught recently with bogus passports it was now useless to attempt further to deceive the United States officers.

MARBLE BAY MINE

Miners Leave Work and Mine Will Remain Closed for an Indefinite Period

Vancouver, Jan. 20.—Last Wednesday night the miners employed at the Marble Bay mines on Texada Island quit work, and the mine has shut down. The reason was that the pay checks for the current week had not arrived. They had been delayed in arriving from Tacoma, where the head office of the company is located, and did not reach Vancouver until yesterday. They have been forwarded to the mine and the men will be paid off. The intention of the management is to allow the mine to remain closed probably for a couple of months at least.

Manager Alex. Grant left today for Tacoma to discuss with the owners proposed improvements and plans of development work. Recently a new body of ore was struck, larger and richer than anything before encountered, and it is on this that the work will now be done. The mine had been operating for ten years and has always been a dividend payer.

WANTS NO WAR

Japan's Attitude Towards America, as Viewed by Missionary Laboring Here

Vancouver, Jan. 20.—That instead of wanting war with the United States, Japan is so anxious to retain America's friendship that she has in the past made great sacrifices, is the declaration of Dr. B. A. Haworth, a missionary in Japan for 18 years, who is now in Vancouver.

In discussing the question that is just now attracting world-wide attention, Dr. Haworth said:

"We all know, of course, that Japan's finances are in bad shape, and that this fact alone makes talk of war

Advertise in THE COLONIST

WHY LAWSON GAVE UP THE FIGHT

Almost every soul in the United States has asked at some time: "Is Lawson sincere?" "Is he a trickster?" "Is he fooling?" "What did he hope to gain by it?" "Has he made money out of the credulous?" "Has the System broke him or bought him?" **He answers you.**

He tells why he wrote his story; what he hoped to gain; how and why he lost; how his arm was held from what he thought the knockout blow; and why, for two years, none of his predictions has come true. You will find all this and more in the February number of

Everybody's Magazine

On sale while they last. 15 cents a copy; \$1.50 a year.

THE RIDGWAY COMPANY, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

If you have held or expressed any opinion about Mr. Lawson, you owe it to him and to us to read this.

BUILDING FOR USE ON SKEENA RIVER

Grand Trunk to Have Vessel Built Here—H. B. Company's Boats

Vancouver, Jan. 20.—Announcement was made in Vancouver today that the Grand Trunk Pacific railway would have a steamer of its own to operate this year on the Skeena river.

The vessel will probably be built at Victoria and taken north in the early summer. It will be engaged chiefly in the carrying of supplies for the Grand Trunk Pacific construction camps along the route tapped by the Skeena between Port Essington at the mouth and Hazelton at the head of navigation.

The lines of the new vessel will be laid down at Victoria probably within the next ten days or two weeks, and is to be rushed to completion by the middle of May. A Toronto firm will supply the machinery.

Capt. Johnson, the intrepid young commander of the steamer Mount Royal, which met an ill fate on the Skeena river last year, returned on Saturday from the east, where he spent several weeks arranging for the construction at Toronto of the machinery to be used in the two new vessels to be built by the Hudson's Bay company for the Skeena river trade during the coming season.

The first vessel had already been staved and the lines for the second will be laid down in a few days. The vessels will be first class in every respect and will be especially powerful to cope with the swift currents of the northern stream. It is expected that both will be finished and on their way by the end of the month of May.

Prince Rupert Plans

Montreal, Jan. 20.—It is the intention of the Grand Trunk Pacific to make a model city of Prince Rupert. With this end in view two Boston landscape architects, Franklin Brett and George D. Hall, are now on the way to that place. They will go over the site and make suggestions as to the best means to be employed and will probably be later empowered to make plans for the same. The undertaking is one of the biggest contracts of the kind ever contemplated. The architects expect to arrive in Prince Rupert about Feb. 2, going from Vancouver by boat.

VANCOUVER HORSE SHOW

Event Promises to Be Attended With Much Success—Many People Giving Help

Vancouver, Jan. 20.—The initial Vancouver horse show will be held in the drill hall on March 19, 20 and 21. It gives promise of being the finest horse show ever held on the Pacific coast. Horse shows in older and more populous cities of the East and South have always been very popular events. They attract attention and draw the cities where they are held visitors and horse lovers from outside points.

The horse of holding the first horse show in Western Canada has not been slow to adopt the idea, and supported by the generosity of horse lovers in the city, the Hunt club and the Live Stock association are preparing for an event that will be representative of British Columbia horseflesh. The horse show is not a money-making proposition; it is dictated solely by a desire to inculcate in the minds of the people a love for man's best friend, the horse.

There are one hundred and six classes in all, cash prizes being offered in thirty-five cups, medals and other special prizes are given in all the classes, and in addition, of course, the blue, red and yellow ribbons of honor. There are nine championship classes. Men of noted ability in horse-judging will make the awards.

In the spacious drill hall, decorated

with the purple and gold of the Hunt club, will be gathered the equine grace and beauty of British Columbia. The gaily caparisoned horses will perform for the enjoyment of the fifteen hundred people who are expected to attend every day.

Lieut.-Gov. Dunsmuir, Premier McBride and many other well-known citizens are lending their patronage to the show.

BREAKWATER NEEDED

Men Interested in Towing of Logs Would Like Better Shelter at Trail Islands

Vancouver, Jan. 20.—In order to make Trail Islands a safe haven for the log-towing fleet the Vancouver Shippers' association at a meeting last night decided to ask the government to put in a breakwater connecting a line of rocks which, with the shelter from southeast winds provided by Trail Islands, would make a safe harbor in any kind of a blow.

Trail Islands form the only break in the twenty-mile tow from Seaton Cove to Gibson's, at the entrance to Howe sound, and this shelter is utilized by all the towboats on the coast when caught by bad weather in that vicinity. For a small number of tugs it affords excellent shelter from a southeaster, but even this wind is bad when the harbor becomes overcrowded, and about Christmas the tug Storm King lost ten swiftness there on account of not being able to get into shelter on account of the fleet of tugs with booms already tied up. The proposed breakwater would give increased accommodation besides sheltering the vessels from westerly winds which now have a free sweep into the haven.

SIKH TEMPLE DEDICATED

East Indians Have Place of Worship Situated in Fairview Section of Vancouver

Vancouver, Jan. 20.—Nearly a thousand people gathered yesterday morning to attend the dedicatory services of the Sikh temple, located at 1866 of the Second avenue, Fairview. Among the all number were representatives of all East Indian castes, the Sikhs among them attending in the largest numbers. A number of whites were also present, curiosity being the drawing card as far as they were concerned, though among them were noticed some who were acquainted with Sikh customs through residence in India. Those whites who came expecting to see anything in the nature of the sensational, such as idols, striking ceremonies, etc., were disappointed, as the ceremony was a routine one the dedication of any Christian church.

After Balwan Singh, who officiated as priest, had gone through the ritual service for the occasion, he essayed to explain the religion of the caste. His English was, however, deficient, and finally Tarakanath Das, an immigrant of the local United States immigration staff, briefly spoke in English of India and its religions.

The temple and the property on which it is located represents a valuation of about \$6,000, and this amount was contributed by the Sikhs from all parts of the province before the service of yesterday. The spirit with which the caste has entered upon the undertaking was evidenced at the occasion by the fact that without solicitation nearly \$500 was given for the support of the church.

The temple is of ornate design and divided into two floors. The upper apartment is intended solely for religious purposes, and none but Sikhs may enter its doors. The lower floor is to be used for general meetings of the race. As the buildings are esteemed a sacred place, no lodging of any kind will be permitted within its walls. No seating accommodation is provided, the "squatting" custom of their home land being the rule for attendants on the services. The hall will accommodate an audience of about 500 by this method, and is judged to be ample for the general attendance on the services. It was stated yesterday that there are nearly a thousand of the caste now here, but they are widely scattered throughout the various sections, the largest colony being located at Moodyville.

There are one hundred and six classes in all, cash prizes being offered in thirty-five cups, medals and other special prizes are given in all the classes, and in addition, of course, the blue, red and yellow ribbons of honor. There are nine championship classes. Men of noted ability in horse-judging will make the awards.

In the spacious drill hall, decorated

Lead Bounty Request.

Nelson, B. C., Jan. 20.—J. L. Ratacliff has left for Ottawa as a delegate from the Nelson board of trade and as a representative of the lead mine owners of the Slocan. Mr. Ratacliff carried with him a carefully prepared statement, with detailed figures of the lead industry. The bounty on lead expires in June next, and it is asked that the Dominion government extend it for five years, making it payable with lead at 18 pounds and under instead of 16 pounds or under, as before. The figures show conclusively the tremendous effect the bounty has had upon the production of lead. Mines which had closed down when there was no bounty opened up again. The production of lead, which was dropping year by year before 1903, has increased again until the output is larger than ever before. The Canada Zinc works have applied for a franchise for the carrying of a heavy voltage line through the city to their works. This probably will not be granted, as a by-law will have to be passed by the people, a great majority of whom favor the ownership by the public of all public franchises.

Carlyle in his time complained that the body-politic was worshipped more and the soul-politic less than ever. Now we are told that we follow physical exercise as a religion, and that the mental suffers. To apply Carlyle's remark to politics, it must be admitted that attention is more given to what has to do with national progress and wealth than to national character, without which the others may prove futile.

You have taken on yourselves a great task," said His Lordship. "The task you have is to say to the people of Canada, 'How are you to be saved from intellectual apathy and national unpreparedness?' There are special difficulties here. The pulse of a new country beats faster than the pulse of an old country. Men make their way in a shorter time. They have fewer traditions to guide them. The pressure is greater. Men and women are forced into the maximum of experience with the minimum of thought. But Canadians have a most inspiring record to look back upon—three hundred years recalling great courage and fortitude of two nations. If three hundred years do not inspire a man, a thousand years will leave him calm. As a well-wisher, I say that you will have a considerable task to live up to your own past tradition. You can't do it without imagination and without high ideals."

Another type of what men of British blood had done by character alone, Viscount Middleton pointed to India, where, in the East, as in Canada in the west were being celebrated the great events which settled the de-

tiny long ago.

BRITISH-AMERICAN BANK

Canadian Bankers Preparing to Operate Six Institutions in Washington State

Spokane, Jan. 20.—The British-American bank has been formed here to operate six banks in Eastern Washington, headquarters to be at Spokane. A. C. Flumerfelt of Vancouver, president of the International Coal company, is president. He has accumulated a fortune in the coal mines of Canada.

H. N. Galer of Spokane, a wealthy coal mine operator, is vice-president, and D. M. Rogers, a Canadian coal man, is also heavily interested. The capital will be \$1,000,000.

The cities where the banks will be established have not been made public. The banks will be started in April and will use the Canadian system of banking.

Vancouver Lady's Death.

Vancouver, Jan. 20.—Early on Sunday morning occurred the death of Mrs. W. H. Wood, after much suffering. In her 65th year, the deceased was a native of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England, and came to this city 20 years ago with her husband and children. She was universally loved and respected by a vast circle of friends and acquaintances. Besides her bereaved husband, there remains to mourn her loss two sons and five daughters. The former are ex-Alderman W. H. Wood, Jr., and Mr. George Wood of the Province staff, while the

daughters, who are all married, are Mrs. C. A. Sullivan, Mrs. G. A. Owens, Mrs. R. A. Blund, Mrs. C. A. Twedale and Mrs. C. A. Warne (Shanghai).

Civic Elections.

Nelson, Jan. 20.—D. J. Matheson won in the mayoralty contest in Phoenix over George W. Rumberger by a majority of 38. The total vote cast was 218. The Matheson ticket also won in both wards for aldermen. The successful candidates were: L. Y. Birnie, Francis Knott, W. J. Porter, A. D. McKenzie and Theo Philbin. The result is an endorsement of the administration of Mayor Matheson for the last year, the lid having been clamped down since he was elected last January.

H. Bunting, contractor, was elected mayor of Greenwood.

G. Morris was elected mayor of Trail by 28 majority. Aldermen were elected as follows: Sibaldi, Harkness, Brandon, Dolan and Astad.

NATIONAL CHARACTER

Lord Midleton Addresses the Women's Canadian Club at Montreal

Viscount Midleton was the speaker at the luncheon of the Women's Canadian Club in the Assembly Hall of the Royal Victoria college, recently, and there was a very large attendance who had assembled to hear a statesman with whose name Canadians had long been familiar, says the Montreal Witness. At the table of honor were seated Lord and Lady Midleton, Sir George and Lady Drummond, the Hon. Sybil Brodrick, Colonel Hanbury-Williams, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Senator and Mrs. Dandurand, Mr. H. B. Ames, Mrs. R. W. Reford, Mrs. Walton, Miss Reid, Mrs. Charles Barnard, Miss Hurlburt, Mr. George Lyman, Mr. Miller, Dean Moyse, Mrs. Forget.

Lord Drummond, in introducing the speaker, said that the name and personality of Lord Midleton have been known and felt in Canada before his coming. The name of Mr. Brodrick had long stood to Canadians for just those qualities which make the highest appeal to them—for straightforward dealing, for a masterly grasp of affairs, for fair play, for hard work, and an inspiring optimism.

The subject of the address was to be "National character" to a young people whose national type was scarcely yet evolved, a subject of peculiar interest. There are some who say that Canadians are hardening into an intensely practical people—strong, vigorous, self-reliant, but singularly lacking in sentiment, but as the high tide of feeling on which our boys went out to South Africa proved, deep down in the heart of the Canadian is a faint of sentiment, which, because he has his living to make, he has had little time to pour forth in art, literature, or song—because he still has his country to make only now begins to respond to that historic sense which feels that the battlefields where his country's destinies were decided are forever sacred ground.

"But sentiment none the less can send him out to the battlefields of today for the sake of the old flag—sentiment whose attachment to all the flag represents of justice and freedom and right, is the very ground and substance—substance of our hope for the Canada that is to be."

Lord Midleton, who, on rising, received an ovation, said that no man could help feeling that the purpose of the club, to foster patriotism, to encourage a deeper and more serious interest in the institutions, history and resources of the country, and to bring before Canadian women the leading questions of the day, was a necessary as well as a worthy object. To instill high ideals was wanted not only in Canada, but in every part of the empire. In all circumstances, life was becoming more and more complex. Every man was working more hours a day and harder than his predecessors. Money was made quickly in many cases, but the speaker believed that the business men present would agree that business claims more time and attention than it did years ago. In politics—whether municipal, state or Imperial politics—there was likewise far more claim on the individual, both before and after election, than was formerly the case.

Pleasure, His Lordship observed, is a hard taskmaster in this generation. He could see an immense national advantage in the keen interest taken by both sexes in sports of all descriptions. But interest was only kept up by a certain competition, which demands a skill only attained through time and exertion. To their participation in outdoor sports was due, in part at all events, the improved physique of women, and it was healthy for the country that people of both sexes should be able to turn from the cares of their own work to sport, and interest in games and matches. These were good and necessary, but he doubted if they should be all-encompassing. As Mr. Balfour once reminded a golf club in Scotland, "Even games are not to be regarded as wholly serious." While it was right to pursue these things, and whether in games, politics, business, or domestic affairs to do one's best one should at times at times to go above and beyond them.

Carlyle in his time complained that the body-politic was worshipped more and the soul-politic less than ever. Now we are told that we follow physical exercise as a religion, and that the mental suffers. To apply Carlyle's remark to politics, it must be admitted that attention is more given to what has to do with national progress and wealth than to national character, without which the others may prove futile.

You have taken on yourselves a great task," said His Lordship. "The task you have is to say to the people of Canada, 'How are you to be saved from intellectual apathy and national unpreparedness?' There are special difficulties here. The pulse of a new country beats faster than the pulse of an old country. Men make their way in a shorter time. They have fewer traditions to guide them. The pressure is greater. Men and women are forced into the maximum of experience with the minimum of thought. But Canadians have a most inspiring record to look back upon—three hundred years recalling great courage and fortitude of two nations. If three hundred years do not inspire a man, a thousand years will leave him calm. As a well-wisher, I say that you will have a considerable task to live up to your own past tradition. You can't do it without imagination and without high ideals."

Another type of what men of British blood had done by character alone, Viscount Middleton pointed to India, where, in the East, as in Canada in the west were being celebrated the great events which settled the de-

tiny long ago.

BRITISH-AMERICAN BANK

Canadian Bankers Preparing to Operate Six Institutions in Washington State

Spokane, Jan. 20.—Early on Sunday morning occurred the death of Mrs. W. H. Wood, after much suffering. In her 65th year, the deceased was a native of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England, and came to this city 20 years ago with her husband and children. She was universally loved and

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

STOCKS UNDERGO A SHARP DECLINE

Profit Realizing and Other Factors Lead to Pronounced Weakness

New York, Jan. 20.—The stock market seemed indisposed to move far in either direction today, the many wavering of the early part of the day giving way to marked dullness until the sudden decline just at the closing. The actual occurrence of events anticipated by speculative buying is likely to lead to heavy selling to take profits. That such selling was in moderate volume today might be partly attributable to the large amount of realization effected during the last week.

The conclusive evidence furnished by Saturday's phenomenal bank statement of the rapid progress towards a condition of practical redundancy of the money market was clearly an event to schedule in the list of hopes realized. There has been considerable previous speculation also based on the expectation that the government authorities would permit a modus vivendi for the coal carrying railways pending the judicial ascertainment of the validity of the law requiring the divestment of their ownership of the coal properties. The confirmation of this expectation on Saturday was calculated to invite realization sales by speculative buyers of the coal stocks, and those stocks were, in fact, affected by such selling.

Besides these technical reactionary causes in the market, there were several elements of positive depression with which the market had to contend. American Smelting broke with some wildness in the early dealings, and anxiety at the close, and its weakness was accompanied by gossip regarding the source of the selling calculated to aggravate the sentimental effect of the episode.

The statement of earnings for December of the B. & O., coming as the first of the large systems to make returns for the period, was not a cheerful index of the general showing likely to be made by other companies.

The market was sluggish in responding to some of the factors of positive strength. A strong sustaining influence was noted in the absorption of Southern Pacific on a rising scale. Pennsylvania responded temporarily to the decision of the Pennsylvania supreme court against the validity of that state's two cent passenger law. A decision of a federal court of Missouri against the state's effort to penalize the transfer of suits by corporations from state to federal courts, was made something of as evidence of the judicial safeguards against wrong measures against corporations.

The fall in the rate for time loans of five per cent for all periods now reported, shows an easier condition of money than existed any day of the last year. It was not until the last hour of the day's session that the doubtful fluctuations of stocks gave way to positive weakness.

Bonds were irregular. Total sales, par value \$3,820,000. United States two declined 1/2 per cent on call.

Close: Amal. Copper, 51 1/4; Am. Loco. Com., 39 3/4; Am. Sugar Ref., 113 1/2; Am. Smelting & Ref. 67 1/2; Am. Car Fdy. 31 1/2; Am. Steel Fdy. Pfd., 34; Anaconda, 33 1/2; A. T. & S. F., 73 1/2; Pfd. 87 1/2; B. & Q. 89; B. R. T. 46%; Cent. Leather 19 1/2; Cast Iron Pipe, 20; C. P. R. 151 1/2; C. G. W. 5%; C. & O. 31 1/2; C. N. W. 150; C. M. & St. P. 116 1/2; Colo. S. 25 1/2; C. F. I. 21%; D. & H. 163; D. & R. G. 20 1/2; Distillers, x. 34 1/2; D. S. S. & A. 84%; G. N. Ry. x. 13 1/2; Ia. Cent. com. 12 1/2; Ills. Cnt. 132; International Pump 20 1/2; K. & T. Com. 24 1/2; Pfd. 56%; L. & N. 101 1/2; M. P. x. 44; M. St. P. & St. M. 89; N. Y. C. 101 1/2; Erie 16; N. Y. O. W. 34%; N. P. x. 127 1/2; Pac. Mail

28; Penna. 117 1/2; Pressed Steel com. 22 1/2%; Philadelphia & Reading 107 1/2%; Rock Island 13 1/2%; Rep. Iron & Steel com. 18 1/2%; Southern Ry. com. 10 1/2%; Pfd. 33 1/2%; MacKay 58 1/2%.

Prices of Metals

New York, Jan. 20.—Pig Iron, northern 17.00@18.75; southern 16.75@18.50. Copper quiet, lake 13.75@14. Lead quiet, 3.70@3.75. Tin quiet, straights 27.37 1/2@27.87 1/2; plates quiet. Spelter quiet, domestic 4.50@4.55.

CAPITAL INCREASES

Banks Made But Small Additions to Their Paid-Up Capital

Increases of paid-up capital by the banks during 1907, which were not showing in comparison with other years. The expansion of the two previous years was not maintained and the writing off by one institution of one-quarter of its capital reduced the total increase. The following are the increases for eleven months of the year, except those banks which have already issued annual statements for the year completed.

1906. 1907. Increase.
Dominion ... \$3,000,000 \$3,848,597 \$848,597
E. Townsp. ... 2,939,000 3,000,000 61,000
Hamilton ... 2,470,120 2,470,360 240
Hochelaga ... 2,000,000 2,500,000 500,000
Imperial ... 4,572,444 4,867,898 295,435
Moisons ... 3,083,070 3,371,989 289,910
Standard ... 1,491,825 1,559,675 66,850
Standard ... 3,120,000 3,400,000 45,000
Traders ... 4,322,537 4,322,310 29,772
Union ... 3,000,000 3,129,100 131,700
Home ... 821,780 862,480 40,680
New. B. ... 706,280 709,380 3,100
B. National ... 1,633,080 1,799,910 165,821
Crown ... 940,780 957,430 16,655
Northern ... 1,129,592 1,239,211 109,626
Sterling ... 1,000,000 1,000,000 14,836
B. Empire ... 434,882 434,882 52 1/2
Farmers ... 300,240 436,213 135,973
Sovereign ... 4,000,000 3,000,000* 1,000,000

*Decrease.

ENGLISH PENNIES SCARCE

Dilemma of London Traders—Small Supply of Copper Coins

America is not the only country with a money stringency. There is a currency difficulty in London. It may not call for such extended reference in the next King's speech to parliament as the American problem did in President Roosevelt's message to congress, but it is causing considerable trouble in the city nevertheless.

The New York banks are unable to pay their depositors in gold currency. In London the banks are unable to supply their customers with coppers. There is no difficulty in cashing a cheque at any London bank if the depositor is content with gold and silver in exchange. But should he demand any considerable sum in pennies, the agitated cashier will refer him to the glass inclosed inner office, where the stern-faced manager will resolutely refuse to part with more than a grudging pittance from his precious hoard.

There are not enough pennies in circulation at present to supply the necessities of the retail Christmas commerce of the country. Shops with a quick trade require to be supplied daily with pounds' worth of copper money for change, and just now the utmost difficulty is experienced in providing it. For its hundred shops one London firm requires £200 worth of pennies and half-pennies daily, and is unable to obtain them from its bankers.

"I would be glad to take £5,000 worth of coppers if I could get them," said the manager of a London bank recently, "and would even be willing to pay a premium upon them."

The Mint authorities, although the profit on coining copper is high, decline to supply all that the banks demand. They maintain that the existing supply ought to be sufficient but that the stringency is caused by the reprehensible habit of hoarding coppers. A large firm recently admitted having hoarded up £500 worth during October. Large as was that store, it has already been nearly exhausted.—London Mail.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices

Flour.	
Royal Household, a bag	\$2.00
Lake of the Woods, a bag	\$2.00
Royal Standard	\$2.00
Wild Rose, per bag	\$1.75
Calgary, a bag	\$2.00
Husk, per bbl.	\$7.75
Snowflake, a bag	\$1.75
Montef's Best, per sack	\$2.00
Montef's Best, per bbl.	\$7.75
Drifted Snow, per sack	\$1.75
Three Star, per sack	\$2.00

Foodstuffs.	
Bran, per ton	\$30.00
Shorts, per ton	40.00
Feed Wheat, per ton	40.00
Oats, per ton	\$37.00
Burley, per ton	\$34.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	\$5.00
Feed Cornmeal, per ton	\$38.00
Chop Feed, best, per ton	\$30.00
Whole Corn, best, per ton	\$36.00
Middlings, per ton	\$32.00
Cracked Corn, per ton	\$38.00

Vegetables.	
Celeri, two heads	25
Lettuce, hot house, per head	10
Garlic, per lb.	10
Onions, local, per lb.	10
Potatoes, local, per sack	1.50 to 1.75
Sweet Potatoes, new, 1 lbs.	1.50 to 1.75
Cauliflower, each	15 to 20
Cabbage, local, per lb.	5
Red Cabbage, per lb.	5
Rhubarb, hot house, per lb.	15

Dairy Produce.	
Eggs	50
Fresh Island, per dozen	40
Cooling, per dozen	40
Cheese	55
Canadian, per lb.	10
Neufchatel, each	10
Cream, local, each	10
Butter	35
Milk	35
Butter, dairy, per lb.	40
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	40
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	40
Delta Creamery, per lb.	40
Butter, cooking, per lb.	30

Fruit.	
Grape Fruit, per dozen	1.00
Oranges, per dozen	25 to 35
Lemons, per dozen	30
Figs, cooking, per lb.	8 to 10
Apples, local, per box	2.00 to 2.25
Chicago Grapes, per lb.	30
Bananas, per dozen	30
Figs, table, per lb.	50
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	15
Raisins, table, per lb.	25 to 30
Grapes, Con., per basket	1.00
Pineapples, each	50
Pears, per box	1.25 to 1.50
Cranberries, per lb.	20

Nuts.	
Walnuts, per lb.	30
Brazils, per lb.	30
Almonds, Jordan, per lb.	75
Almonds, California, per lb.	50
Cocoanuts, each	15
Pecans, per lb.	30
Chestnuts, per lb.	33

Fish.	
Cod, salted, per lb.	10 to 13
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	8 to 10
Salmon, fresh, per lb.	15
Salmon, fresh, red, per lb.	6 to 8
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb.	6 to 8
Salmon, fresh, red, per lb.	10 to 12
Clams, per lb.	10 to 12
Oysters, Toke Point, each	40 to 50
Shrimps, Toke Point, each	20 to 25
Herring, kippered, per lb.	5 to 10
Herring, Haddie, per lb.	12 to 15
Hare, dressed, each	75
Bacon, per lb.	22
Bacon, per lb.	25 to 30
Beef, per lb.	8 to 18
Pork, dressed, per lb.	15 to 18

Meat and Poultry.	
Lamb, per lb.	15 to 25
Mutton, per lb.	12 1/2 to 20
Sheep, per quarter, fore	1.00 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, hind	1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb.	12 1/2 to 18
Geese, dressed, per lb.	13 to 20
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb.	12 1/2 to 15

Phone 11
One Cent a Word Each Issue

THE DAILY COLONIST CLASSIFIED ADS

Phone 11
One Cent a Word Each Issue

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, ETC.

R. MCKINNEY & CO., Architects, builders and builders' supplies. Plans, specifications and supervision. Some fine Victoria property for sale. Call and see us if you want to build or buy. We can save the money you have and supply what you need. Office 618 Yates St., Phone 1419. J18

ALES AND STOUT

FAIRALL BROS.—Bottled Ale, Stout, & "Bromo Hydral." Esq't Rd. Tel 444.

BAGGAGE DELIVERED

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel 129

BAKERY

For CHOICE FAMILY BREAD, CAKES, Confectionery, etc., try D. W. H. H. Murray, 73 Fort St., or ring up Phone 361, and your order will receive prompt attention.

BAKEL MANUFACTURERS

SWEENEY'S COOPERAGE, 850 Johnson St., Phone B906.

BOOKBINDING

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbinding in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

BUILDER AND GEN'L CONTRACTOR

THOMAS CATERALL—16 Broad Street. Building in all its branches; wharf, work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

LLOYD & CO., chimney sweepers and house-cleaners. 711 Yates St. Satisfaction and cleanliness guaranteed. All orders by post or otherwise promptly attended to. Trial respectfully solicited. Phone A476. J13

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, Ltd., Pembroke St., Victoria. Tel. 597.

CLEANING AND TAILORING WORKS.

LASHES, (Sanitary) 843 View St., Phone A-1307. Ladies', gents' and Children's garments cleaned, pressed, altered and repaired; good work; lowest prices. No injurious chemicals used. J18

COLLECTORS AND ESTATE MANAGERS.

VICTORIA AGENCY—Estates managed and general collections. Mahon building, Government St. Phone 1399. D28

CONTRACTORS

C. A. MCGREGOR—Carpenter and Joiner, 1422 Blanchard Street. Terms moderate. Phone B1437. J20

NOTICE—Rock blasted. Rock for sale for building and concrete. J. R. Williams, 408 Michigan street. Phone 1343. J15

DRAYMEN

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office 52 Wharf St. Tel. 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

DRESSMAKING.

MISS LIBBY—Dressmaker and ladies' tailor, 913 Fort St. Style, fit and best work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. J13

DYE WORKS

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—116 Yates street. Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned and dyed and pressed equal to new.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Phone 200. Hearns & Renfrew.

PAUL'S CLEANING & DYE WORKS, 120 Fort street. Tel. 624.

FURRER

FRED FOSTER—12½ Johnson street. Telephone A1182, makes a specialty of seal garments.

HARDWARE

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Robinson and Government streets.

THE HICKMAN TYPE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, 32 and 34 Yates street, Victoria, B.C.

JUNE

BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks, and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 30 and 32 Store street. Phone 1336.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS

Phone 907. Henry Atkinson & Son, Landscape gardeners, tennis and croquet lawns, and pruning a specialty. Estimates given. All work guaranteed. Residence, 16 Stanley Ave. Established 20 years. J28

LITHOGRAPHING

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSED—Large and small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonial Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel. 129

LOGES AND SOCIETIES

A. O. F. Court Northern Light, No. 5955, meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton Secretary.

NATIVE SONS—Post No. 1, meets K. of P. Hall last Tues. of each month. A. E. Haynes, Secy., Bk. of Commerce Building.

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Sts. H. Weber, K. of P. and S. Box 544. J17

SONS OF ENGLAND—Prince of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall 1st and 3rd Tuesday. J. P. Wheeler, Pres. Thos. Gravlin, secy.

SONS OF ENGLAND—B. S. Alexandra Lodge 116, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, K. of P. Hall. Geo. Jay, Pres. J. Critchley, Secy.

NOVELTY WORKS

L. HAFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government street.

OLD MATERIALS

HIGHEST PRICES paid by Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store street. Copper, brass, bottles, etc. Phone 1336.

FOTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGER

E. LINES—Yards, etc. cleaned. Residence 924 Collinson St. Phone B703.

SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL Engraver and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opposite post office.

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS

FAIRALL BROS. Agents "Bromo Hydral," Esquimalt road, Victoria. Tel. phone 444.

STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL Engraver and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opposite post office.

TAXIDERMIST AND FURRIER

FRED FOSTER, 424 Johnson St., Tel. A1182. Fur bought.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

TEAS AND COFFEES

PIONEER COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS Ltd., Pembroke street, Victoria. Tel. phone 597.

UNDERTAKERS

B. G. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street. Tel 48, 305, 404, 594. Our experienced certificated staff available day or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres. F. Casoner, Manager.

WATCHMAKERS

A. PETCH, 99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

WOOD.

WANTED—To sell 50 cords of slab wood cut to stove lengths at \$1.00 per cord. delivered. Telephone No. 864. B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd. J19

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

ACCOUNTANTS.

F. R. SARGISON, auditing, bookkeeping by the day or month. Books balanced and annual statements made. 1203 Langley. J18

PATENTS AND LEGAL

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbinding in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

BUILDER AND GEN'L CONTRACTOR

THOMAS CATERALL—16 Broad Street. Building in all its branches; wharf, work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

LLOYD & CO., chimney sweepers and house-cleaners. 711 Yates St. Satisfaction and cleanliness guaranteed.

All orders by post or otherwise promptly attended to. Trial respectfully solicited. Phone A476. J13

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, Ltd., Pembroke St., Victoria. Tel. 597.

CLEANING AND TAILORING WORKS.

LASHES, (Sanitary) 843 View St., Phone A-1307. Ladies', gents' and Children's garments cleaned, pressed, altered and repaired; good work; lowest prices. No injurious chemicals used. J18

COLLECTORS AND ESTATE MANAGERS.

VICTORIA AGENCY—Estates managed and general collections. Mahon building, Government St. Phone 1399. D28

CONTRACTORS

C. A. MCGREGOR—Carpenter and Joiner, 1422 Blanchard Street. Terms moderate. Phone B1437. J20

NOTICE—Rock blasted. Rock for sale for building and concrete. J. R. Williams, 408 Michigan street. Phone 1343. J15

DRAYMEN

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office 52 Wharf St. Tel. 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

DRESSMAKING.

MISS LIBBY—Dressmaker and ladies' tailor, 913 Fort St. Style, fit and best work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. J13

DYE WORKS

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—116 Yates street. Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned and dyed and pressed equal to new.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Phone 200. Hearns & Renfrew.

PAUL'S CLEANING & DYE WORKS, 120 Fort street. Tel. 624.

FURRER

FRED FOSTER—12½ Johnson street. Telephone A1182, makes a specialty of seal garments.

HARDWARE

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Robinson and Government streets.

THE HICKMAN TYPE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, 32 and 34 Yates street, Victoria, B.C.

JUNE

BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks, and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 30 and 32 Store street. Phone 1336.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS

Phone 907. Henry Atkinson & Son, Landscape gardeners, tennis and croquet lawns, and pruning a specialty. Estimates given. All work guaranteed. Residence, 16 Stanley Ave. Established 20 years. J28

LITHOGRAPHING

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSED—Large and small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonial Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel. 129

LOGES AND SOCIETIES

A. O. F. Court Northern Light, No. 5955, meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton Secretary.

NATIVE SONS—Post No. 1, meets K. of P. Hall last Tues. of each month. A. E. Haynes, Secy., Bk. of Commerce Building.

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Sts. H. Weber, K. of P. and S. Box 544. J17

SONS OF ENGLAND—Prince of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall 1st and 3rd Tuesday. J. P. Wheeler, Pres. Thos. Gravlin, secy.

SONS OF ENGLAND—B. S. Alexandra Lodge 116, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, K. of P. Hall. Geo. Jay, Pres. J. Critchley, Secy.

NOVELTY WORKS

L. HAFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government street.

OLD MATERIALS

HIGHEST PRICES paid by Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store street. Copper, brass, bottles, etc. Phone 1336.

FOTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B.C.

STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL Engraver and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opposite post office.

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS

FAIRALL BROS. Agents "Bromo Hydral," Esquimalt road, Victoria. Tel. phone 444.

STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL Engraver and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opposite post office.

TAXIDERMIST AND FURRIER

FRED FOSTER, 424 Johnson St., Tel. A1182. Fur bought.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

MONEY TO LOAN**First Mortgage of
VICTORIA PROPERTY****AT LOWEST
CURRENT RATES****A. W. JONES
LIMITED
606 FORT STREET****FOR SALE**Owing to moving into
more commodious pre-
mises we offer for sale at a
bargain, the**Three Story Building**
with basement, at present
occupied by us.**The Brackman Ker Milling
Company, Limited.**
1407 Government Street**WING ON & SON.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE**
All kinds of Chinese help fur-
nished. Men for mines, railroad
work, clearing land, cooking and
housework, etc. 530 Cormorant
St. Tel. B1182.**Money to Loan**

—on—

**Improved
Real Estate****Swinerton & Oddy**
Real Estate Agents
Government St., Victoria, B.C.**QUALITY**
Millions have tried it.
All endorse it.
Leading architects
specify it.
The best contractors
use it.
Hundreds demand it.
Others are imitators
of it.
Investigate.
Do it now.**R. ANGUS - 51 Wharf Street****DRY CORDWOOD,
STOVEWOOD AND BARK****R. DAVERNE****WOOD YARD, FORT STREET, TEL. 97****R. HETHERINGTON, Contractor and
Builder.****1153 Burdett Ave., Phone B1429**I have for sale a modern seven-room-
ed house on Hilda street. Will take as
part payment a lot in good location. I
also have a number of choice building
lots on Hilda street and Chester ave-
nue. Also a property in Queen's avenue
and Third street, where I will con-
sider residences to suit purchasers wanting
from \$2,000.00 to \$6,000.00, including
lots, and will sell on easy terms, ar-
ranging monthly payments.Why pay rent when you
can own your
own home?**COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
FOR BOYS**

The Laurels, Belcher Street,
Victoria, B. C.
Patron and Visitor
The Lord Bishop of Oxford.
Head Master
J. W. Laing, Esq., M.A., Oxford.
Assisted by R. H. Bates, Esq.,
B. A., Lennoxville.
J. F. Meredith, Esq., B. A. D. E.
Bellew, Esq., London University,
late Royal Irish Regiment.
Boys are prepared for the Uni-
versities of England and Canada,
the Royal Navy, R. M. C. Kings
College. First-class
accommodation for boarders.
Property of five acres, spacious
school buildings, extensive recrea-
tion grounds, gymnasium, organ-
ized Cadet Corps, Aimed at
Aimed at Physical fitness, Sound Dis-
cipline, and Moral Training.
The Easter term will commence
on Monday, January 6, 1908.
Apply Head Master. Phone 62.

**UNIVERSITY SCHOOL
FOR BOYS**

VICTORIA, B. C.
Principals
Rev. W. W. BOLTON, M. A., Cam-
tab. J. C. BARNACLE, Esq.,
London University

Assisted by C. E. Falkner, Esq.,
B. A. (Oxford), and E. Cartwright,
Esq., Jesus College (Cambridge),
and J. Jackson, B. A., New
College (Oxford).

Excellent accommodation for
boarders, chemical laboratory,
manual training, football, cricket,
and military drill. Boys prepared
for the universities, Kingston,
R. M. C., the professions and com-
mercial life.

UPPER SCHOOL — Oak Bay
Avenue, corner Richmond Road.
LOWER SCHOOL — Rockland
Avenue, adjoining Government
House.

The Easter term will commence
on Monday, January 13, 1908.

REV. W. W. BOLTON. Phone 1320.

SUMMER SESSION

In the
SPROTT-SHAW

BUSINESS INSTITUTE -
536 Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

Full Commercial Stenographic
Telegraphy and Engineering
courses.

Instruction Individual. Teachers
all Specialists. Results, the Best.

Write for Particulars

E. J. SPROTT, B. A., Principal

**VICTORIA DAY SCHOOL FOR
GIRLS OF ALL AGES**

MRS. BLAIKLOCK, PRINCIPAL.

Also a Competent Staff of Teachers.

ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, FRENCH,
GERMAN, SWISS DRILL, MUSIC

A preparatory class for small boys
from six to nine years of age. Will re-
open Wednesday, 8th January, 1908.

342 Harrison St. Private Residence.

Phone 158. 1117 Fort.

TETLEY'S


The most de-
licious drink-
ing tea and the
best value on
the market.

Hudson's Bay Co.
Distributors

When you want any alterations,
repairs or jobbing, call or phone

J. W. BOLDEN

Carpenter and Builder

760 Yates St. Opp. Dominion Hotel

PHONE A1125

George Ham to the Front.

So far George Ham had not spoken,
but he had to rise in answer to con-
tinued calls.

"You have disarranged the pro-
gramme by making me speak," said

Mr. Ham. "I feel like a Grecian phi-
losopher who died a few thousand

years ago, and who had lost a very

small child. The people turned out

in large numbers to the funeral. The

philosopher got up on the rostrum (if

you know what that is; I don't) and

thanked them for doing him so much

honor, but wished to apologize that

it should have been such a ridiculous

small corpse."

Referring to the achievements of the

big road, he continued:

"The C. P. R. will take you and care

for you from the far East to the far

West. You can go under the C. P. R.

Flag from Liverpool to Hongkong, half

the circuit of the world—always pro-
vided that you have got a ticket.

"In 1880 I came out on the first train

that left Montreal for Port Moody, and

coming to Victoria twenty years after

I see great changes everywhere. There

were fewer hotels in those days, but

the accommodation was the best that

could be provided under the circum-
stances. Under that great man, Van

Horne, and now under Sir Thomas

Shaughnessy, who is at present one

of my numerous bosses, the policy has

always been to give the public the

best of everything; give them every-
thing good and hot, except ice cream
and Scotch."

"The road sticks by its men. We

have with us Coyle, Marpole, John-

son and others who started with us as

boys. It is the only line that sticks

by its friends, and it is because it has

kept its friends that it is what it is

today."

"The press is something like the

railroads. You fellows make the gods

of men, and so does the road. But

we keep them, while you throw them

on the public to keep. I have risen to

the position of an honored guest of this

hotel a paying one, I admit; but I am

willing to stay as long as they will

keep me."

"Victoria is the greatest city in the

world—between Port Townsend and

Nanaimo (A voice: 'Alberni')."

"I am glad to welcome all my

**AMENDMENTS TO
SPEECH IN REPLY**

(Continued from Page 9)

mate and reasonable wishes of the peo-
ple in the Okanagan valley.

The Premier concluded his long and
able speech amid a most lively outburst
of enthusiasm from his delighted sup-
porters.

Mr. Haworthwaite Supports.

J. H. Haworthwaite, Socialist,
of Nanaimo, next took the floor. He sup-
ported the amendment of the member for
Rossland. He could not congratulate
his friends either of the government
or of the opposition upon their
position in connection with the Natal
Act.

Dominion Legislation

In continuing, the member for Na-
naimo referred to the debate of Jan-
uary 16 in the Dominion house of
parliament upon the treaty with
Japan. One clause of that treaty gave
full and free permission to the sub-
jects of the Mikado to enter Canada
at any place or time and without con-
ditions. Despite this what was the
action of the representatives of British
Columbia? With one single ex-
ception they had sat still as mice,
though they knew its grave and far-
reaching consequences to the men of
British Columbia. They had neither
opposed that measure by their voices
or their votes.

What had been the position of the
honorable members opposite on that
measure? They had done nothing to
bring the matter to the attention of
Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Just a little
while ago they had been raising a
good deal of hullabaloo upon this
question. Mr. Borden while in this
province had made the promise that
he would bring the matter to the at-
tention of the premier. What had he
done? Up to the present time he had
asked one question of the premier. That
was to know what was the value of
the Japanese yen. He was told that
the value of the yen was 50 cents.
He (Mr. Haworthwaite) thought
that both Mr. Borden and Sir Wilfrid
Laurier would look like 30 cents
after the next election, as a result of
their stand on this matter.

People or the Classes

After referring briefly to the stand
of the government of Mr. McBride
upon the question of better terms, he
affirmed that this was not a vital
question at the present day. The only
vital question, one which was dodged
by both the political parties was "who
shall own the means of sustaining
the life of the people or the classes?"

It was impossible to divorce from
the minds of the people the idea that
this was the question of paramount
importance.

"We know," he continued, "that the
people of this province cannot com-
pete with the Japanese. If they re-
duced their standard of living the
Japanese could drop their yen yet
lower. It is not alone with the labor-
ing man that the Japanese are com-
peting. They are competing with the
merchant and the storekeeper, the
manufacturer and the farmer. One
hundred Japanese in Vancouver at the
present day own \$3,000,000 worth of
property.

"One of the strongest pleas urged
by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in asking the
ratification of the Japanese treaty was
that it was designed to foster the
commerce of Canada. Yet what had
we found? Our exports to Japan in
the year before the treaty had been
\$511,000. The imports from Japan
had been \$1,720,000. In the year fol-
lowing, the treaty our exports to
Japan had increased to \$649,000 and
their imports into Canada jumped to
\$2,160,000. We had gained by that
treaty just \$38,000, while the Japanese
exports here had jumped hundreds
of thousands of dollars. This was the
whole which the boasted treaty had
obtained for Canada."

The Bowser Bill

Mr. Haworthwaite denounced
both the Liberals and Conservatives
for their action with respect to the
Bowser bill. He affirmed that the
proper measures were being delayed,
and side tracked, and he protested
against any further continuance of this.
He was prepared to support the
resolution, which the leader of the
Liberal party had brought in. He
wished to proceed in accordance with
the constitution. He had a fling against
Mr. Macdonald for a statement
in which he declared that he "would
have no alliance with those revolu-
tionaries who trampled on the flag of
Britain, etc." He wished to say that
the Socialistic party wanted no re-
forms save those which could be ob-
tained in a constitutional way and
beneath the sheltering folds of the
Union Jack.

Mr. Richard McBride came in for
denunciation also at the hands of the
member for Nanaimo. Was the
Lieutenant-Governor to be allowed to
disallow bills, and the premier to sit
quiet in his place. The premier
should have resigned though he did
not believe that his resignation and
the resignation of all the Conserva-
tives in the house would bring the
Liberal party much nourishment. He
rather thought that the country was
alive to the machinations of the
Liberals and another election would
mean the wiping out of the remnants
of Liberalism in the house.

Liberal Inconsistency

Mr. McBride gave the toast of "Our
guests and especially of our kind-
neighbours from across the line,"

and the Liberal Inconsistency

was the toast of the Conservatives.

The next toast was that of the president
of the United States, which was sim-
ilarly honored.

On behalf of the C. P. R. officials

Mr. McBride gave the toast of "Our
guests and especially of our kind-
neighbours from across the line,"

As the Month Goes on Interest Grows Greater and Values Get More Stirring

As the month goes on we will make extra effort to have our stock as small as possible, and get rid of all small assortments of inventory at the end of the month. And from now on until the end of January, our stock will be watched carefully and all small quantities

Watch our daily announcements closely it will amply repay you for so doing.

will be cleared out at great underpricings, and you will find that it will pay you to watch our daily announcements carefully from now on as every day

will bring forth specially interesting sale features.

Don't forget the Boot and Shoe Department; splendid savings are to be made.

REG. VALUES
\$4.50 TO \$5.00
WEDNESDAY
\$2.50

Children's Coats Marked at Small Prices for Wednesday

Wednesday will be a day for the children, as we are placing on sale a splendid range of coats. These come in brown and blue velvets, also in tweed effects, full length, box back with small shoulder capes, rolled collars and cuffs with stitching. These should prove interesting values to all mothers wishing to get the child a good coat. They are of the very latest styles, while the material what they are made of would cost, not counting the making up of them, the price that we are asking on Wednesday. Regular values \$4.50 and \$5.00.

REG. VALUES
\$4.50 TO \$5.00
WEDNESDAY
\$2.50

REG. VALUES
\$5.75 TO \$7.50
WEDNESDAY
\$3.75

Special Values for Wed- nesday in Ladies' Raincoats

REG. VALUES
\$5.75 TO \$7.50
WEDNESDAY
\$3.75

A specially good opportunity to procure fine heptonette raincoats is afforded you here tomorrow in the Mantle Department. These come in colors of light grey and fawn, with box back, double-breasted styles without side pockets. You could not wish for better value than these, and especially at a time when they are needed the most. Prepare for your future wet weather needs by purchasing one of these raincoats. The regular values were \$5.75 to \$7.50, but for Wednesday they are marked down to

Special Bargains in Men's Flannelette Shirts

Regular Values 50c. Wednesday 25c

This lot includes a splendid assortment of Men's Working Shirts in assorted styles, including black, sateen, moleskin, galatea, and oxford, and are marked at an exceptional low price. Our reg. values were 50c, 65c, and 75c. Wednesday they are marked at the remarkable low figure of

Men's Quoyot Braces Specially Priced for Wednesday

This line of braces are of French manufacture, and are an exceedingly good brace for working men. They are made very strongly, with elastic bands. The regular price was 25c per pair. Special for Wednesday

Men's Colored and White Stiff Shirts

Regular Values \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75. Wednesday 75c

In order to clear this line out, owing to it being a broken lot, we have decided to continue this sale until every one leaves our counters, and at the figures we have marked them at they are sure to go. The sizes left are 14, 14½, 16½, 17, 17½, regular values \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Wednesday 75c

Boys' Fancy Sweaters

Regular Value \$1.50. Wednesday 90c

An exceptionally good opportunity to be able to procure Boys' Sweaters at a substantial saving is afforded you here Wednesday. These are made of knitted wool, with brass button trimmings, in sizes of 2 to 18. Regular values \$1.50. Special for Wednesday

90c

Splendid Values in Men's Underwear

The Men's Underwear Department is doing a record business in this great clearance sale, and no wonder. A great many of the goods contained therein are marked at half price and less, which accounts for the record selling of the past two weeks.

MEN'S HEAVY RIBBED NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR, extra good quality, regular 75c. per garment, for 50c

MEN'S HEAVY CARDINAL RED WOOL UNDERWEAR, an exceptionally good wearing article. Reg. \$1.25 and \$1.50 per garment, for \$1.00

MEN'S ENGLISH AND CANADIAN FINE WOOL UNDERWEAR, reg. \$2.00 per garment, for \$1.35

Remarkable Values Are These Ladies' Dressing Gowns Marked Low for Wednesday

REG. VALUES
\$7.50 TO \$10.00
WEDNESDAY
\$5.75

The Mantle Department comes forward on Wednesday with exceptional bargains. Ladies' Full Length Dressing Gowns, made of fine quality French flannel and fancy muslin go on sale. These are made with deep sailor collar of lace and insertion, full back finished with ribbon ties and big flounce around bottom, while there are a number of others in the much favored Japanese style. Any woman wishing to purchase a good dressing gown is now afforded a splendid opportunity, and should be here sharp on Wednesday morning. The reg. values of these were \$7.50 to \$10.00, but for Wednesday they are marked at

\$5.75

Special Values in Men's Fit-Rite Suits for Wednesday

Regular Values \$18.00.
Special, \$11.75



Wednesday we are placing on sale a splendid assortment of men's fine Fit-Rite Suits. These are made up of the best West of England, all wool and tweed materials that can be bought. In exclusive patterns, weaves and textures, and are distinctly stylish without being extreme in design. Fit-Rite clothing are all what they are claimed to be, and are indeed stylish looking garments that create expression of prosperity. Clothes don't make the man, to be sure, but every little helps, and you will find that the suits we are placing on sale Wednesday will reach your highest expectations. Reg. values of these splendid suits were \$18.00. Wednesday \$11.75

An Unusual Sale of Men's Overalls

Tomorrow we are placing on sale a large assortment of Men's Overalls, in blue denim, in both bib. and without, also moleskin and cottonade pants. Regular values 75c and \$1.00. Tomorrow

50c

\$3.50 and \$4.50 Men's Trousers, \$2.50

This lot includes broken lines in Men's Trousers. They are made of extra good quality fancy tweeds and worsteds and are exceptionally good values. Reg. price was \$3.50 and \$4.50. Tomorrow

\$2.50

Free Lessons in Art Needlework Daily ON THE THIRD FLOOR

Every day during the exhibition of Belding's Silks free lessons in Art Needlework will be given by their representative, Miss Allison Cockburn, teaching all the latest and beautiful stitches in this work, using nothing but Belding's Spool Silks. Even if you not interested in the lessons you will find the exhibit of Cushions, Centre Pieces, etc., most interesting, and we extend a cordial invitation to all lovers of this beautiful work to come. Take elevator to Third Floor. Lessons every day between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 4.

Women's Hose Specially Priced

Regular Values 35c. Wednesday 25c



Wednesday offers an exceptionally good chance to make a substantial saving on good quality hose. This is all warranted high grade goods, and we call your special attention to the elasticity and evenness of the make-up of these goods. Regular values, per pair, was 35c. Special for Wednesday, per pair

25c

Men's Woolen and Worsted Working Shirts

At From One-Third to One-Half Wednesday

Wednesday we are cutting the price of Men's Golf Hose, exactly Woolen and Worsted Working Shirts. These are all good quality, and if in need of anything in this line you are sure to be here Wednesday morning, however, if not in need of them at present prepare for future needs. The regular values were \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Specially priced for Wednesday

50c

Men's Golf Hose Reduced

Regular Price \$1.00. Wednesday, 50c

Wednesday we are cutting the price of Men's Golf Hose, exactly in half. These are made of fine heather mixtures, with fancy tops, and are splendid value. Regular price was, per pair, \$1.00. Special for Wednesday

50c

Men's Fine Linen Collars at Clearance Prices

Our sale of Men's Fine Linen Collars will still continue until they are completely cleared out. This includes a lot of odd makes, but are made of extra good quality 4-ply linen, in sizes of 14, 14½, 15, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½, regular price was from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a dozen. Wednesday

50c

Extra Good Value in Ladies' Corsets

Tomorrow we are offering an extra good value in Ladies' Corsets. These are made of fine Batiste and Gauze, in both long and short styles. Regular value was 75c. Special Wednesday

50c

For Refreshment Visit the Tea Room

Our Oriental Tea Room, situated on the Third Floor, is a most popular place. Customers after a hard day's shopping find it a most convenient place for refreshment. A cup of our special Mem Sabe Tea is just the thing. The flavor and aroma is grand.

Our Clearance Sale of Staple and Dress Goods Remnants Most Interesting

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Visit the Remnant Counter. Exceptional Bargains Await You There